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## PREMIER TO MEET LEADERS OF COAL MINE FEDERATION

Hope Felt That Strike Will Soon  
Be Settled—Train Service  
May Be Curtailed—Action  
of Pumpmen Called Sabotage

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The news that the Premier will meet the leaders of the Miners Federation tomorrow is welcome, and brings the hope that a settlement of the coal strike will soon be reached. Meanwhile the railway executive committee announces that in consequence of the continuance of the miners' strike it may be necessary considerably to reduce the passenger train service throughout the country forthwith. The public is warned that the railway companies may not be able to guarantee a sufficient service of trains in the near future to carry passengers wishing to return home from seaside resorts.

Meanwhile the position in the Yorkshire coalfields becomes increasingly serious as more pits become flooded. In Leeds, Sir Eric Geddes is in active cooperation with those trying to save the mines but has no concern with the dispute. Everything possible is being done and the Lord Mayor of Leeds has issued an appeal to the citizens to exercise strict economy. When questioned in the House of Commons yesterday regarding the situation, Mr. Bonar Law replied that he had little information to give. In a few more mines pumping had stopped and in a small number it had been resumed. In Lancashire, Nottinghamshire and Monmouthshire the strike had spread slightly.

### Reasons for the Strike

When asked by Sir Henry Dalziel if he could state the real issue on which the strike had taken place, Mr. Bonar Law replied that, according to information, some miners were out on account of the 6s. increase in the price of coal, some because of the high food prices, some because British troops were still in Russia and others because they desired the abolition of conscription. The government has so far received no reply from the Miners Federation which, however, meets in London today, following an important meeting of the Triple Alliance on the question of "direct action" for political ends.

It is well recognized that the action of Yorkshire miners was brought about a situation which threatens the industrial welfare of the whole community. Some 200,000 miners have been on strike in Yorkshire for the week past on the question of piece rates consequent upon the introduction of a shorter working week. The stoppage alone is sufficiently serious as lowering the output, especially as strikes have broken out in other coal fields as a protest against the 6 shilling rise in the coal price, but the unprecedented step taken by the Yorkshire miners in attempting to call out the pumpmen and allowing the pits to flood is described frankly as sabotage and such a course was severely condemned when used by the Germans in northern France.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Sir Eric Geddes, Minister without portfolio, and government commissioner attempting to settle the coal strike, sent invitations today to the Yorkshire Miners Association representatives asking them to meet him tomorrow in Leeds to consider the strike situation.

### Restrictions in Use of Coal

He sent telegrams also to the Lord Mayor and councils of the principal cities and towns in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, emphasizing the necessity of restricting the use of coal and notifying them that drastic restrictions will be put upon railways.

Ten thousand miners in Nottingham refused to go to work today as a sympathetic movement in support of the Yorkshire strike. Altogether more than a quarter of a million mine workers are idle.

Representatives of the railway men, transport workers and miners met in London in executive session to consider action. Troops were moved today into the Yorkshire area affected by the coal strike, Sir Eric explaining that the move was for the protection of the navy men engaged in keeping the mine pumps in operation. He laid emphasis upon the statement that the troops would be kept out of sight as much as possible and that the police would be responsible for the protection of citizens.

### Welsh Miners Vote Not to Strike

Tuesday—The most hopeful feature of the coal strike situation tonight was the decision of the Welsh miners, at a conference at Cardiff, not to join the Yorkshire movement. The men on strike total about 275,000, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottingham, and Monmouth being the counties mainly affected.

Andrew Bonar Law, the government spokesman, told a questioner in the House of Commons today that, as far as the government was aware, there was no particular person behind the miners' unrest, and that the movement seemed to be a protest against the increase in the price of coal, the cost of living, military interference in Russia and conscription. The strikers

are apprehensive lest troops will attempt to break the strike.

A dispatch to the Evening News from Bradford, Yorkshire, today announced that pumping would cease in the remainder of the Yorkshire coal mines this afternoon. This would be the first time in 45 years that ventilation in the mines had been stopped.

## "Direct Action" Issue

Triple Alliance Decides to Recommend Ballot on Subject

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Triple Alliance conference which met today, decided by 217 votes to 11 to recommend the constituent organization to take a ballot vote on the subject of "direct action."

The alliance also considered the resolution passed recently at the South port conference demanding the recall of British troops from Russia, the withdrawal of conscription and the release of conscientious objectors from prison. The meeting was private but it is understood the alliance would decide to make a fresh appeal to the government to meet organized labor's demands on the points at issue, before drastic action is decided upon.

The Triple Alliance of Labor came into special prominence during the early part of this year, when a general strike of British Labor was threatened but happily averted. It received its name from the fact that it is composed of the unions of the miners, the railwaymen and the transport workers. Eventually the desire for compromise and settlement won the day. The subject of "direct action" came before the recent British Miners Federation conference at Keswick. On that occasion a vote was cast against it, i.e., against the calling of a strike without taking a ballot of the members.

### Atlantic Sailings Are Canceled

LIVERPOOL, England (Wednesday)—The dockers' strike has resulted in the sailings of more than 200 ships at this port being canceled or indefinitely postponed.

The Scotian, with 2000 passengers, was ready to sail for Montreal yesterday, but was unable to leave. The departure of the Adriatic, due to leave tomorrow for New York, and of the Orduña, scheduled to sail for New York on Saturday, has been indefinitely postponed.

## BOLSHEVIKI MAY QUIT PETROGRAD

Trains Held Ready to Carry  
Officials to Moscow, State De-  
partment Advises Say—Food  
Situation Remains Critical

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Russian advisers received at the Department of State yesterday through Swedish channels indicate, according to William Phillips, acting Secretary of State, that the Bolsheviks, in control at Petrograd, have prepared for a quick departure for Moscow, if necessary, and that nine trains are being kept in readiness at Petrograd to transport them and their effects to Moscow.

It was reported that the food situation continues critical in Petrograd. Because of the food scarcity public feeding of the population in Petrograd has been carried on since the beginning of July. Each person has been allowed one-half pound of bread, and soup consisting mainly of hot water and a very small quantity of fish, this allotment being distributed daily.

### Workmen First Served

Persons holding workmen's certificates are given preference in this distribution, and some of the population have to go practically without food. Enormous prices are being charged for food and even then it is often difficult to make purchases of food. As a result malnutrition is common in Petrograd, and despondency often leads to dire acts. Germans and Austrians are reported to be in constant communication with the Bolshevik commissaries and German intrigue is said to be carried out in Finland under the direction of Radowicz, formerly of the Foreign Office in Berlin. There are reports that the Finnish Government has insisted upon his being recalled to Berlin, although he is still in Helsinki.

### Reports Allege Excesses

Mail advices tell of excesses in Russia and state that large numbers of people have been executed there on mere suspicion of sympathy with the Soviet's enemies. The fall of bolshevism, it is claimed, seemed inevitable two months ago, and many of the workmen and peasants are no longer sympathetic with the Bolsheviks. It is stated that the continued existence of Soviet Russia is largely due to enormous stocks accumulated during the war. There are said to be colossal quantities of cotton goods in their possession which the Bolsheviks do not know how to distribute.

Platon Redestvensky, metropolitan of Odessa and Cherson, the second highest dignitary in the Russian church, was received at the White House on Wednesday afternoon by the President. The metropolitan left at once for a tour of the United States.

## GENERAL MARCH BLAMES OFFICER

Unnamed Colonel of the One  
Hundred and Fifty-Eighth In-  
fantry Accused of Abuses to  
Soldiers of Farm Number 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Responsibility for military abuses in the American expeditionary force was placed officially yesterday in the testimony of Maj.-Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, before the subcommittee of the House committee investigating war expenditures. General March said that this responsibility for evil conditions in all American places of detention in and around Paris, including the notorious Farm No. 2, rested on the colonel of the one hundred and fifty-eighth infantry, who was in charge of these places.

The name of this colonel was not given. All officers of that regiment except the colonel were tried by court-martial, as a result of inspections made at the Bastille and Hotel St. Anne in Paris, and Farm No. 2, and the chief officer was sent to the "canning factory" at Blois on the charge of inefficiency.

It was brought out at the hearing that Lieut. Frank H. "Harboured" Smith, Lieut. Charles Joseph Mason, Lieut. Hefenstein, and Serg. Clarence E. Ball were tried by court-martial on charges of cruelty to prisoners, theft of their valuables, and destruction of such personal property as photographs, crucifixes, rosaries, and similar articles of peculiar value to the men. Lieut. Smith, it was said, was first sentenced to three years at hard labor and dishonorable discharge, but this was reduced to 18 months by reviewing officer. Hefenstein received a dishonorable discharge, and Mason, who was acquitted at his first trial, was rearrested, charged with having committed perjury at his first trial, found guilty, and recommended for dishonorable discharge. Reviewing officers, however, came to his rescue and this recommendation was not acted upon. He, therefore, remains in the army in good standing so far as official records go.

Sergeant Ball was given a dishonorable discharge and was sentenced to six months' hard labor. Reviewing officers, instead of affording him relief, deplored the fact that he had come off so lightly, and recommended a heavier punishment. From Ft. Jay, New York, comes a plea from Sergeant Ball to the committee, begging them not to blame everything on him, but to put it on the men with bars or more on their shoulders. He claims that he was forced to commit the acts of which he is accused, by "Harboured" Smith, and that his life and that of other sergeants was a "dog's life."

The facts of the court-martial as cited above were verified by a report from General March, which was read by General March.

Contrary to widely circulated rumor that Smith had a bad record before he went into the army, General March said that he was a Kentuckian who had had three years' experience in the Kentucky national guard, and at the time that the United States entered the war had just applied for a commission in the Philippines. Instead, he was given a commission in national army and was assigned to the one hundred and fifty-eighth infantry.

"Why was Smith's sentence reduced from three years to 18 months?" Royal C. Johnson, Representative from South Dakota, chairman of the committee, asked.

"The judge advocate-general recommended the reduction after reviewing the case," replied General March. "He is an able officer, and I assume that he had all the evidence before him."

### PEACE TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—King George and the Shah of Persia have exchanged telegrams of congratulations on conclusion of the peace with Germany.

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## SUFFRAGE OPPONENTS CHECKED IN GEORGIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Suffragists scored a point in the Georgia Legislature yesterday when opponents of ratification made an unsuccessful attempt to force a vote on a resolution to reject the Susan B. Anthony Federal Amendment. The anti-ratificationists moved for a continuous session until a vote was reached, but the motion was defeated. This followed an unsuccessful attempt to introduce a motion that the Senate adjourn. Later the Senate voted against indefinitely postponing action on the main question.

Ratification is now actively before both branches, a resolution having been reported in the House yesterday that the proposed federal amendment be rejected. A stubborn and well-organized fight is being waged in both branches.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE OF DE VALERA OPPOSED

Presbyterian Synod Resolution  
Demands That Irish Leader  
Shall Not Be Extended Any  
Formal Welcome to Seattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—Characterizing Eamon de Valera, whose invitation to speak here as a guest of the city is now under consideration by the city council, as an opportunist, the members of the Presbyterian Synod in session here unanimously adopted a resolution demanding that no official notice be taken of him.

The resolution was introduced into the city council by Councilman John E. Carroll. In asking that the city refrain from taking any official notice of de Valera's presence in the city, the Synod's resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, It has been brought to our attention that a resolution is soon to be presented to you urging that you in your respective official capacities invite one de Valera, who purports to be the president of some imaginary republic of Ireland, to speak in this city; and

"Whereas, The said de Valera is the same person who led a revolt in Dublin against the British army when civilization was battling for its existence against the Germans, and

"Whereas, The cowardly action of this opportunist caused the keeping of over 200,000 troops stationed in Ireland who were sorely needed by their brethren at the front; and

"Whereas, The keeping of this force at home cost countless thousands of lives to the loyal troops of Ireland and the prolongation of the war and undoubtedly the cost of more lives to our own troops before the war was ended; and

"Whereas, This man is not a statesman, representing the best traditions of Ireland, but is an opportunist with the spirit of a traitor, we most strenuously oppose any official acts on your part should this person be invited to the city.

"We wish to add that we in no manner are opposed to the self-determination of Ireland, nor are we in any manner opposing the freedom of speech to any who may come to our midst, but we are opposed to officially receiving one who in the darkest hour of the world's need was willing to sacrifice his fellowmen and their hopes for selfish and narrow purposes. We, therefore, most earnestly petition Your Honor and the honorable City Council of Seattle that no official act whatever be taken in this matter."

The last part of the President's statement was interpreted to mean that he expects Japan soon to take such action as will weaken the opposition to the Shantung settlement in the United States, and particularly in the Senate. It is hoped that Japan will issue a statement of her intentions or permit the President to explain in detail Japan's alleged assurances, which were only verbal, that she has no intention of perpetuating her dominion over Shantung.

The reservations recommended by Mr. Taft would limit the membership of the United States in the league to 10 years, and give this country the right to withdraw sooner on two years' notice; give Great Britain and her dominions only one vote in settling disputes; leave Congress free to determine the extent to which the United States would be obligated to secure the territorial and political integrity of other nations under Article X; prohibit immigration and other domestic questions from being submitted to the League of Nations; and reserve the Monroe Doctrine for interpretation in the Western Hemisphere.

William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, one of the irreconcilable foes of the League of Nations, declared in the Senate that the compromise would be effected within 48 hours.

The fact that Mr. Taft has now come out for reservations would seem to indicate, it was said, that the President and the pro-league forces are apprehensive that the treaty may be rejected unless reservations are made, and that for this reason they are following the line of maximum safety by presenting their own program.

The recommendations of the former President were contained in a letter written to Mr. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, on July 14. Copies of the letter are in the hands of Republican leaders.

Mr. Taft's Proposals

Mr. Taft has, during the last two weeks, written to Republican senators frequently on the subject of reservations, and in each of his letters he has strengthened the reservation program. He has written to Charles McNary, Republican, Senator from Oregon, five times, and also to Senators LeBaron B. Colt, Rhode Island, and S. P. Spencer, Republican, of Missouri.

Republican senators who conferred with President Wilson at the White House yesterday urged him to take the initiative himself in recommending reservations, but the President told them, they said, that he could hardly do that, but that he was not opposed to some reservations, and that he felt certain that the great powers of the world would agree to them. He was afraid, however, he said, that some of the smaller nations might object, and thus delay the consummation of peace.

## COMPROMISE URGED ON RESERVATIONS

President and Other Proponents  
of League Plan Thought to  
Be Willing to Make Terms  
to Obtain Final Ratification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Two principal developments were recorded yesterday in the fight between the Administration and the Republican opposition over the treaty of peace and the League of Nations covenant. These were:

1. President Wilson authorized a statement denying that he had "originated or formulated" the Shantung provision of the peace treaty, and declaring that he had done all he could to secure modifications. In making this denial, the President did not disavow responsibility for the final decision which he had assumed on the previous day, according to Republican senators who had called on him at the White House.

2. Efforts were well under way to secure a compromise program of reservations to the document now before the Foreign Relations Committee, former President William Howard Taft taking the lead in working for the compromise. Mr. Taft, according to a letter in the hands of senators, put forward six tentative reservations to meet the criticism of those who allege that the League of Nations involves danger to the national sovereignty.

### President's Statement

The White House statement relative to the Shantung affair says:

"The President authorizes the announcement that the statement carried in several of the papers of this morning, that he originated or formulated the provisions with regard to Shantung is altogether false. He exerted all the influence he was at liberty to exercise in the circumstances, to obtain a modification of them, and believes that the ultimate action of Japan with regard to Shantung will put the whole matter in its true light."

The President's statement, it is noted, does not controvert the assertion of Senators William Calder of New York, Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, and A. B. Cummings of Iowa, who, after leaving the White House on Tuesday, declared that the President had assumed the responsibility, not for formulation of or originating the Shantung provision, but for deciding, in the capacity of arbiter, that the Chinese province should be given to Japan in accordance with agreements made before Japan's entrance into the war.

They reiterated yesterday that the President told them he assumed the responsibility for the final decision, as the question was referred to him by the Peace Conference, because the other powers were bound by previous understandings. They further asserted that they did not get the impression that the President had "originated" the much-discussed provision.

### Looks to Japan

The last part of the President's statement was interpreted to mean that he expects Japan soon to take such action as will weaken the opposition to the Shantung settlement in the United States, and particularly in the Senate. It is hoped that Japan will issue a statement of her intentions or permit the President to explain in detail Japan's alleged assurances, which were only verbal, that she has no intention of perpetuating her dominion over Shantung.

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## FRENCH CABINET SECURES A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Government of Mr. Clemenceau  
Is Upheld in the Chamber of  
Deputies by 289 to 175—  
General Elections Likely Soon

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Mr. Clemenceau's Cabinet secured a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday by 289 votes to 175. Several ministers, including the new Minister of Supplies, spoke during the debate, which ended with a speech from Mr. Clemenceau, who said that general elections were likely to take place soon.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—(Havas)—Mr. Clemenceau, who won for his Cabinet a vote of confidence late yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies, emerged from the conflict stronger than the test vote showed.

The final vote of confidence on a resolution by Deputy Simyan, approving the government's declaration of policy, showed confidence in the government by 289 to 176, a majority of 113. The first vote, which was on a demand for priority for the resolution of Deputy Chaumet, gave the Premier a majority of 91, the resolution being defeated 272 to 181.

Mr. Chaumet's resolution was on the high cost of living. Priority for it was sought over the resolution of Deputy Augagneur, which was adopted on Friday by majority of 14, the government being in the minority. It was the Augagneur resolution that resulted in the resignation of Mr. Victor Boret, the former Food Minister, now replaced by Joseph J. B. E. Noulens.

### Present Draft Defended

Senator McKellar Says Interpretations  
Can Be Left to Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Speaking in defense of the treaty of peace and the League of Nations covenant in the United States Senate yesterday, Kenneth D. McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, charged that the main, and probably the only, reason for the opposition of the majority of Republican senators to the document formulated at Versailles, is that Woodrow Wilson was a party to its framing.

The Tennessee Senator charged the Republican leaders with inconsistency, and attempted to establish that Senators Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, and Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania, had changed front so completely from time to time as to lend color to the belief that they were actuated by motives of obstruction to any program in the formulation of which the President had a part.

Senator McKellar urged the ratification of the treaty of peace as it was submitted by President Wilson. "There are three reasons," he said, "why we should enter into the League of Nations.

"1. The cost of the war has been frightful. One-fourth of all the wealth of the world has gone up in the smoke of this war.

"2. The frightful and enormous destruction of human life in the war.

"3. The utter folly of creating nations in Europe if we do not give the guaranty of life."

"I am firmly convinced that this league should be ratified without amendment or reservation," said Senator McKellar. "I do not claim that it is perfect, and if we amended it 40 times and inserted 40 additional reservations, it would still be imperfect. Not only would it be imperfect, but it would still be the subject of future interpretation. No interpretation of the league now can prevent future interpretation. Our own Constitution, as perfect as it is, has had nearly every sentence and clause in it interpreted by the courts. There is no reason to believe that the League of Nations covenant will not follow in the same course. Amendments are provided for, and will be adopted; questions will arise far more important than any reservation that has been mentioned, and an amendment that has been offered."

## UNITED STATES WILL SIGN WITH TURKEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Doubt as to whether the United States would sign the peace treaties being negotiated with Bulgaria and Turkey was removed yesterday, when the State Department announced that the American delegates at the Peace Conference would continue their participation in the work of drafting the treaties and would sign them.

President Wilson men soon after he returned from Paris said that the United States would assume obligations in signing these treaties, as the provision for mandatories is contained in them. Armenia and Palestine are two of the principal divisions of the Turkish Empire to be placed under supervision of the United States or allied powers.

The decision to sign the treaties is accepted here as fresh evidence of President Wilson's desire that the United States participate in European and Near Eastern affairs. Armenia is said to prefer that the United States exercise temporary sovereignty over it, while it is assumed Great Britain would have a similar relation to Palestine.

### Polish Cabinet Resigns

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—The Polish Cabinet has resigned in consequence of the Diet voting want of confidence in the Ministry of Labor and Public Works, according to the Warsaw Gazette.

The Cabinet will be reconstructed when the Premier, Ignace Jan Paderewski, returns to Warsaw.

### LIBERAL MAJORITY LOWERED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—As a result of the East Wanslea by-election, D. Matthews, a Coalition Liberal, Mr. Lloyd George's party, has been returned by a scant majority, with 1593 votes polled by D. Williams, the Labor candidate. At the general election in December last, the Coalition Liberal majority was 4730.

### EAST COAST STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (Wednesday)—It is understood that the Portuguese intend to inaugurate an east coast steamship service from Delagoa Bay to Europe to replace the pre-war German service.



## QUESTION OF CHINA SIGNING THE TREATY

Le Temps Reports, With Reference to Shantung Issue, That Efforts to Secure Signature Are Likely to Be Successful

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Le

Temps learns with reference to the Shantung question that the allied and associated powers have recently made special efforts to secure the signing of the Versailles treaty by the Chinese delegation and that their signature is expected to be appended shortly.

The responsibilities and reparations commissions yesterday examined the heads in the treaty with Bulgaria's boundaries. On this subject, Le Temps learns, Italy still strongly opposed the French and British idea of excluding Bulgaria from the Aegean Sea and allotting the whole coast to Greece, which is willing to afford the Bulgarians full commercial facilities at Salonika and Kavalla. The American delegation, it is understood, has not yet withdrawn its objections to this plan and Mr. Venizelos, Premier of Greece, has accordingly telegraphed to President Wilson himself on the subject.

### Financial Clause of Austrian Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—According to Le Temps, the financial clause of the Austrian treaty fixes 1,500,000,000 francs in gold as the contribution toward the war debt incurred by the Austro-Hungarian Empire by the states which have become its heirs. Of these, Czechoslovakia is to pay half the amount while the other half is to be divided up between Poland, Rumania and Jugoslavia.

In addition, each of these states is to assume a part of the Austrian pre-war debt; to arrange for themselves as to the war loan stock held by their own subjects; to take upon themselves the part of the money now circulating in their territory; to pay for the productive domains of the former Austrian State and of the dynasty now acquired by them; and to pay the pensions previously payable to their subjects by the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

### Economic Council Meeting Postponed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A meeting of the Inter-Allied Economic Council arranged for tomorrow has been postponed, as owing to the domestic situation in France, the French members cannot attend this week.

### Supplement to Austrian Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A German wireless message states that a supplement to the peace treaty with Austria stipulates that Austria is to prohibit the import, export, and transit of all goods between Austria and Hungary, until signing of the treaty between the allied powers and Hungary has taken place.

A further message states that the Austro-Hungarian Bank is to be liquidated immediately and all Austro-Hungarian notes which are abroad are to be paid by Austria and Hungary alone, excluding the states which hitherto formed part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. All civil and military pensioners of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, who by virtue of the peace treaty have or will become subjects of another state, lose their right to claim pensions from the present Austrian State.

### Work of Inter-Allied Commission

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The inter-allied commission in charge of the details connected with the execution of the German peace treaty has finished its work with reference to the territories Germany must evacuate on her eastern boundary.

### Signing of Bulgarian Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Mr. Venizelos, the Premier of Greece, has cabled to President Wilson asking the President if the United States will sign the Bulgarian treaty.

### Transfer of Saar Valley Mines

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Negotiations between German and French delegations for the transfer of the coal mines of the Saar Valley began today at Saarbrücken. The delegates were mostly mining experts.

### Bulgarian Delegates on Way to Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Bulgarian peace delegation, which left Sofia on July 20 for Paris, is expected to arrive here on Friday. The delegation is traveling by way of Bucharest.

### Denial Issued by Japanese

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference today issued a denial of assertions that the Shantung settlement in the German peace treaty was in exchange for the withdrawal of the Japanese contention regarding the racial clause in the League of Nations covenant.

## COMMISSION FOR AIR NAVIGATION PROPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—An interesting feature of the international convention for the regulation of international air navigation, which

was made public yesterday, is the institution of an international commission for air navigation as a part of the organization of the League of Nations.

It is proposed that this commission shall consist of two representatives of the United States, France, Italy and Japan, one representative of Great Britain, and one of each of the British dominions and of India, together with one from each of the other contracting states. The first meeting of the commission will be convened in Paris by the French Government as soon as a majority of the signatory states have notified their ratification of the convention.

## SWITZERLAND TO FIGHT BOLSHIEVISM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ZURICH, Switzerland (Tuesday)—(Havas)—Gustav Ador, President of the Swiss Federation, declared in a public address today that the government was disposed to consider measures for realizing the legitimate aspirations of the Swiss workers, but he warned his hearers that such realization could come only if internal peace were maintained. The Nation, he said, would remain hospitable to outsiders, but would fight bolshevism and anarchy without mercy.

The conception of the League of Nations as one capable of bearing abundant fruit, and added that it could not be thought that Switzerland could refrain from associating herself with an organization pursuing such a noble end.

### Membership in League Favored

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—A committee of Swiss experts considering the League of Nations adopted today a resolution favoring Switzerland's membership in the league, by a vote of 24 to 2. The two adverse votes were cast by Socialist members of the committee.

## GERMANY'S FINANCIAL PROGRAM PUBLISHED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Germany's financial program, calling for the raising of 25,000,000,000 marks annually, agreed upon by Matthias Erzberger, Minister of Finance, and a group of experts, was published today by the North German Gazette. Eight billion marks will be obtained by war taxes. The remainder must be raised from new sources. The first of these will be a heavy increase in the tax on business turnovers. The second new source is called "the imperial sacrifice to needs." The third new set of taxes will be on the necessities of life.

Part of the program is the imperial income tax of 25 to 30 per cent on profits from invested capital.

## PLEA ISSUED FOR THE HOHENZOLLERNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—(Havas)—A letter addressed to Raymond Poincaré, President of France, by the Protestant community of Berlin asking democratic France to right its wrongs toward the Huguenots driven from France in 1685 by sparing their benefactors, the Hohenzollerns, is published today by the Temps in a Berlin dispatch. This repatriation, the letter says, would be a way in which France might "testify her gratitude for the protection accorded the 20,000 French Huguenots who were sheltered by the electoral of Brandenburg."

The signers of the letter ask Mr. Poincaré to communicate the request to all the Allies.

## NEW CABINET IS FORMED IN TURKEY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Tuesday)—Damat Ferid Pasha, head of the Turkish peace commission to Paris, was named Grand Vizier today and organized a new cabinet. Damad Ferid Pasha is known for his pro-Allied tendencies, especially for his sympathies toward France. He was informed in Paris, as head of the Turkish peace delegation, that the Allies were not yet ready to discuss peace with Turkey, so returned recently to Constantinople.

## KING TO UNVEIL STATUE BY CABLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—King George, by pressing an electric button at Balmoral Castle, Scotland, will unveil the statue of Sir Etienne Cartier, the Canadian statesman, here on Sept. 5, it was announced today. A wire will be run from the castle to connect with the Atlantic and Canadian cable lines, forming a direct connection.

## TZECHO-SLOVAK BANK NOTE ISSUE EXPECTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A German wireless message states that after the issue of the new Tzecho-Slovak banknotes, which is expected in about two months, the Tzecho-Slovak Government intends to open regular passenger traffic between Tzecho-Slovakia and Germany.

## USE OF CODES AGAIN ADMISSIBLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Post Office announces that, as a result of the abolition of cable censorship, the use of codes is again admissible to the public in telegrams for practically all countries outside Europe, except those where censorship restrictions have not yet been removed.

## CONDITIONS AGAIN NORMAL IN CAPITAL

Law-Abiding Elements Appear to Be in Ascendancy—Only Isolated Acts of Hostility—Severe Penalties for Rioters

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Normal conditions are restored in Washington after four days of rioting and, barring individual and isolated acts of hostility, it is believed the law-abiding elements, both white and colored, have regained the ascendancy. The commissioners of the district and Maj.-Gen. W. G. Haan, commanding 2000 soldiers, sailors and marines who are assisting the police, expressed satisfaction with the situation.

In the municipal courts persons convicted of rioting or of carrying weapons are being given severe sentences and assessed heavy fines. A bond for \$2000 must be furnished by any person arrested for rioting before he will be released. The board of trade has petitioned Congress to enact a law prohibiting the sale of firearms, and William H. Hill, representative from New York, has introduced a bill to this effect. Representatives of the Protestant churches will advocate respect for law and the rights of all citizens, without regard to color, in their pulpits next Sunday. A number of prominent citizens met in the office of Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, and drew up a statement advising the public that rioting will not stop the attacks upon womanhood, which were given as the reason for the antagonism toward Negroes.

Precautions by the army and navy against a renewal of the disorders were not relaxed last night and will not be until there is full assurance the police alone can control the situation.

## PREMIER'S APPEAL BRINGS RESPONSE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—It was 2:50 this morning when the Peace Treaty Bill having been at last disposed of by the House of Commons, the Prime Minister rose to move the second reading of the Anglo-French Treaty Bill, which, like the previous measure, was passed through all its stages before the House rose.

Commander Kenworthy, seconded by J. Devlin, moved a rejection on the grounds that the treaty was at variance with the League of Nations idea, but the house responded to the Premier's appeal for a second reading of the measure forthwith. If that were not done, Mr. Lloyd George said, France would misunderstand the action of the House in postponing the debate and it would be thought that the British Parliament was hesitating.

### Press Comments on Promptness

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—French Government circles and public opinion generally are much gratified by the promptness displayed by the British House of Commons in assenting to the Anglo-French guarantee treaty, without waiting for American ratification, and the press comments with satisfaction on the event.

### Meeting of Trade Union Congress

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The parliamentary committee of the trade union congress held a special meeting last night to consider the resolution passed at the Labor Party conference, that the parliamentary committee should convene a special conference to consider the questions of British intervention in Russia and conscription. After full consideration and in view of the fact that the annual meeting of the Trades Union Congress will be held shortly, the committee decided against convening a special conference, but that on the opening day of the annual meeting an emergency resolution would be submitted on conscription.

### Women and Public Offices

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The House of Lords today passed the second reading of a bill introduced by the Lord Chancellor entitling women to hold public offices and exercise public functions. The bill, however, makes no change in the franchise as affecting women.

## GRADUAL APPROACH TO SOCIALIZATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Advisers from Prague, Tzecho-Slovakia, state that at a meeting of all the large Tzecho-Slovak industrial organizations, at which German manufacturers and the French envoy were present, Dr. Stransky, Minister of Commerce, spoke of socialization and said that, in consideration of export trade in the future, the government intended to put socialization very cautiously into practice. The minister advised manufacturers to accede to socialization demands only so far as they would not prejudice business.

"Demands for higher wages and other claims strike at the very heart of business organization," he went on. "When it is demanded from an employer that a good employee should be dismissed and the appointment of a successor made subject to the approval of other employees, then the danger limit of socialization is reached, and opposition must be shown. German industry is largely repre-

ented in Tzecho-Slovakia and it is useless to deny that it is vastly superior to native industry, but the latter must be raised to the German standard. At this time, when all German citizens are loyal members of the Tzecho Republic, the State should recognize its obligation to encourage their industry; but only on the condition that Tzecho industry be given the preference until it can compete on equal terms."

## ARMISTICE ON THE BESSARABIAN FRONT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A German wireless message states that a Russian Bolshevik delegation has arrived at Kishinev and handed the commander of the Rumanian troops on the Dniester a peace offer, on behalf of Nicolai Lenin, in which the latter states he is prepared to cede Bessarabia to Rumania, if Rumania closes the Rumanian frontier to Ukrainian subjects and to Admiral Kolchak's bands.

As a consequence of this offer an eight-day armistice has been concluded on the Bessarabian front. The Bolshevik delegation has since left the Rumanian headquarters.

### Defense Committee's Proclamation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A German wireless message states that the Bolshevik Defense Committee at Petrograd has issued a proclamation announcing that foreign agents, especially English agents, who incite workers to strike, will be shot immediately when caught.

## AVIATION INQUIRY TO BE EXTENDED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It having been charged that the production of spruce for the army aviation service was conducted by a private corporation, James A. Frear, Representative from Wisconsin; Walter M. Magee, Representative from New York; and Clarence F. Lea, Representative from California, subcommittee on aviation of the House committee investigating war expenditures, are to go to the Pacific coast and examine records and persons. Before returning they will take testimony at the Benecio Arsenal, California, and at certain Texas aviation fields.

Royal C. Johnson, Representative from South Dakota, and his associates, Oscar E. Bland, Representative from Indiana, and Henry D. Flood, Representative from Virginia, another subcommittee, are going to France to look into war records there.

## RECORD BOSTON SCHOOL BUDGET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, yesterday signed the largest school budget in the history of this city. It calls for the expenditure of \$7,463,324.13 for general operations, and \$987,310.31 for new buildings.

Mr. Peters at first opposed the request of the School Committee for increased revenues, and appointed a special committee to examine into the proposal. He has not made public the report of this committee, which was in favor of the school board. The school department this year receives a total of \$5.38 on each \$1000 of valuation, and all other city departments combined receive only \$9.52.

## NEW YORK SESSION ON INCOME TAX REFUSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—No special session of the Legislature will be called to remedy alleged constitutional defects of the state income tax law, according to an announcement by Gov. A. E. Smith after a conference with the Attorney-General, the State Comptroller and legislative leaders. He says the situation can await action when the law makers convene in January.

## REFERENDUM SOUGHT ON PROHIBITION BILL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Cincinnati News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Passage of the prohibition bill in the lower house of Congress will cause no change in the plans of the Ohio Home Rule Association, which opposes prohibition, in respect to the referendum it is seeking. "There are provisions in the bill that attack the liberties of the people," said yesterday, "and the character of the bill encourages us to go on with the referendum on the Ohio ratification of the federal amendment."

### STATE BOARDS COMBINED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Gov. Calvin Coolidge yesterday signed the bill consolidating the 118 departments and commissions of the State into 20 departments. The bill is the largest original bill ever passed by the Legislature, covering 25 pages of parchment, and was passed as a result of a popular referendum directing such consolidation. The law becomes effective on Dec. 1.

### DISORDER AT SOCIALIST MEETING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Ten persons were shot during disorders which attended the breaking up of a Majority Socialist meeting by Communists and Spartacists yesterday. Those attending the meeting, which was held in the Trades Union Building, attempted to lynch the man who fired the shots, but he was saved by some others who were in the building.

## TESTIMONY IN THE WINNIPEG CASE

Chief Secret Service Agent of the Northwest Mounted Police Gives Evidence Against the Alleged Labor Conspirators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—That all property was to be seized by the workers of the country and that a revolution was impending, was the advice which the Rev. William Ivens was daily giving to those who attended meetings he addressed prior to the recent Winnipeg strike, according to sworn statements of Albert Reames, chief secret service agent of the Northwest Mounted Police, in the trial of the alleged labor conspirators here.

In his cross-examination, Mr. Reames held to his story that he attended these meetings and heard the deliberate statements by Mr. Ivens. He also identified others of the accused as frequently being present at the gatherings. Mr. Ivens looked serious during the evidence and made copious notes. Mounted police acted as guardians.

Mr. Reames also swore that Mr. Ivens was responsible for printing the program of the Russian Soviet in the Labor News. On Jan. 7 he said he attended a mass meeting where Messrs. Russell, John Armstrong, and Ivens spoke. The hall, he said, was packed. Each of the speakers, Mr. Reames declared, expressed the hope that the coming revolution would be a peaceful one but expressed willingness to shed blood if the capitalists wished to use force in keeping the working classes from obtaining their rights. He swore also that on Feb. 16, at the Labor Church, Mr. Ivens said that "the capitalists of today have been rooted out, and they are frantically offering cooperation with the laboring man to save what they can and we will not have it. It is entirely in the hands of the workers themselves. All you have to do is to walk into the factory or other place of business, tell the owner you are going to take it away from him and that will be all there is to it."

He added that he was a Bolshevik in every sense of the word; swore the officer. Continuing, Mr. Reames said that Mr. Ivens, on May 4, stated in the Columbia Theater that "Capitalists, who are really the government, are afraid of the One Big Union, as the One Big Union means the overthrow of the present system instead of working for a profit for the capitalist classes. To cooperate with capital at the present time is like putting a patch over the hole which has appeared in the old cistern." Three hundred members of the Carman's Union of the Canadian National Railway have voted unanimously to support the international and repudiate the One Big Union.

## WAR-TIME DRY ACT DEMURRER RULED OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the War-Time Prohibition Act is constitutional, was the opinion handed down yesterday by Thomas J. Chatfield, United States Judge of Brooklyn, who sat recently in New Haven, Connecticut, in place of Judge Edwin S. Thomas of Connecticut, in a case against Stephen A. Minery, which was brought by the Connecticut Liquor Dealers Association to test the constitutionality of the law. Minery, who opened a saloon in Meriden, and carried on business there after July 1, was defended by Arnold A. Alling, state prosecutor of Connecticut, who demurred to the charge, alleging the law to be unconstitutional and not a war-time measure, as peace has been restored.

Judge Chatfield found, in concluding his decision, that "the present statute, therefore showing no assumption by Congress of power not given to Congress under the Constitution, and presenting no attempt by Congress to extend the proper exercise of its right to legislate by continuing the effect of the legislation into a period over which Congress would not have the right to enact further legislation of the same sort, the demurrer must be overruled and the defendant ordered to appear before the court and to plead over to the indictment."

## GENERAL PERSHING ON BRITISH RECEPTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—General Pershing, before leaving London today for Cambridge, expressed his cordial appreciation, on behalf of himself and the Americans associated with him, of the magnificent reception which they had received. In all the welcome extended, he said, there has been a very sincere note of friendship. "We are leaving England," he added, "with deep gratitude in our hearts for the friendship and kindness and I am sure that the impression made upon us cannot fail to have a lasting effect."

## GERMANY'S ENTRANCE INTO NATIONS' LEAGUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—In a speech at a meeting of the German Democratic Party in Berlin on Sunday, Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, declared that the main objective of German policy must be Germany's entrance into the League of Nations in order to achieve with its cooperation a modification of

the peace treaty and an application of self-determination so as to recover the German territories now separated from the Fatherland and to achieve unification with German-Austria.

Count von Bernstorff also emphasized the necessity for establishing close relations with other nations, especially the neighboring states, as well as with Russia and Hungary, in eastern Asia, also, he added, the re-establishment of relations with China and Japan was very desirable.

## OPINIONS ON SALE OF GROCERY BUSINESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Clifford Thorne, who represented the National Wholesale Grocers Association in filing a complaint against the packers recently before the Interstate Commerce Commission, said on Tuesday that he thought the sale of the grocery business of Wilson & Co. indicated a recognition of the propriety of separating such business from the packing industry. He said he did not care whether the same packing company engaged in the grocery business, but that packers should carry on their grocery business in separate cars from their meat business.

Oscar B. McGlasson, a former president of the National Wholesale Grocers Association and a member of its advisory board, said the Wilson sale would not affect their move "to do away with discrimination in favor of the packers by the railroads."

"The railroads," he said, "explaining the grocers' contention, 'allow the packers to ship their groceries in refrigerator cars containing fresh meats, thus expediting their service beyond anything possible to the wholesale grocers. This gives them almost a passenger service on groceries and creates a most unfair basis of competition.'"

## UKRAINIANS PROTEST IMPERIALIST ATTACKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Ukrainian laborers and intellectuals at a mass meeting in Vienna, recently, protested against the "imperialistic attacks of the Poles, the Rumanians, the Bolsheviks, and the Moscovites on Ukrainian territory," according to a statement made public here by the Ukrainian National Committee. The resolutions declared that all Ukrainians, without distinction of party affiliation, would do everything in their power to insure the national independence of all territories inhabited by Ukrainian people.

The meeting also expressed the indignation of the Ukrainians "to the imperialistic classes of Poland," and protesting against "every imperialistic policy of violence forced upon any unwilling people."

The meeting was convinced that "the efforts of the working classes of the entire world will succeed in foiling the plans of the imperialists, and in procuring the right to all peoples to decide on their own fate." And the assembly asked "that all Ukrainian unite in one political and national powerful, and indomitable party," and that "all the competent organs of the Ukrainian people help create a great invincible national army to defend Ukrainian lands before the imperialistic invasion."

### LABOR COUNCIL ELECTS "REDS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—At the semi-annual elections of the District Labor Council which have just taken place here, the Red element gained a sweeping victory over the moderates and captured all the offices. Mr. J. Munroe of the Machinists Union was elected president; John Cottam of the Carpenters Union, financial secretary, and Mr. A. W. Munce of the Typographical Union, recording secretary.

## Don't Forget The Mapleine

—it will season baked beans and give many a touch that changes the plain and unloved carrot into a table novelty.

## Crescent Mapleine

THE GOLDEN FLAVOR

is the right seasoning for many vegetables. It adds the touch that changes the plain and unloved carrot into a table novelty.

2 oz. bottle 35c. At all grocers.

Sends 4 stamps and carton top for Mapleine cook book. 200 recipes.

Crescent Manufacturing Co.

Dept. H. Seattle, Wash.

(M443)

## LUMBER AND BRICK PRICES UNIFORM

Witnesses Tell Legislative Committee in New York There Is No Attempt to Fix Charges, but News Travels Quickly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—At an investigation of the high prices of building materials, held here by the joint legislative committee on housing, the majority of witnesses, local dealers in lumber and cement, testified that there was no attempt to fix prices, but that news of prices was quickly conveyed and they all charged the same for their commodities.

According to Everett L. Banard, vice-president of the Church E. Gates Company, dealers in lumber, the high cost of materials and the scarcity of lumber are accountable for the general lack of building. Lumber which before the war cost \$25 is now selling for \$80 per 1000 feet. The difficulty in financing projects which are likely to be tied up by labor troubles is the main handicap in carrying out a building program, he explained. One reason for the high cost of lumber is the fact that the mill hands in the South used to work for \$1 a day, every day, and now they work only a few days for \$2 and \$3 per day, and there are not many available at any price.

Mr. Banard admitted that this did not account for the 300 per cent increase in the cost of lumber, but said that the increase is due chiefly to the fact that the mills are oversold and putting on an enormous price because they can get it. The only remedy he could offer was organization of the retailers, who could probably do something to lower prices.

William K. Hammond, a brick manufacturer, said there was no combination of dealers, but that they had a way of ascert



## The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!  
Every man is odd!

The Pinto Rider

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
The first time I met him, señor, he is riding a little pinto in wild race with tumbledown in cañada near the Rio Puerco. And Señor Tumbledown is riding whirlwind.

"Ayá!" I hear him shout to the little pinto.

You always say, señor, you think "ayá" means—way over there. And the way he says it, with the accent on the "ya" and the way he waves his wide, black sombrero with its silver buckle shining, I expect to see him immediately—way over there.

But Señor Tumbledown is not the expert rider. He guide the whirlwind into rock and the race end.

The pinto rider win.

"Here is young coyote," I say to myself, "who can beat the whirlwind. He should ride in the gallo."

The gallo, señor, is race they run in Mormon village of Moroni on the twenty-fourth July. Why they call it gallo I do not understand, for it is small bag filled with something soft which is thrown among many riders and they ride in wild race, señor, to throw it in empty wagon, but gallo is caballería of the chicken family.

Two days after he ride the race with whirlwind, I see him come from mouth of cañon one hundred miles from the Rio Puerco, and enter Moroni.

He is riding the little pinto, and when he come around irrigation dam, I ask Silvestre Tadoya, "Who is our amico with the long hair and black sombrero?"

Silvestre is politician and he know everybody.

"That is Avelico Romero," he tell me. "He is cowboy on El Rancho Juan Montoya."

"Don Silvestre," I say, "Avelico win the gallo or my name is not Ricalde Sandoval."

"Tonto," Silvestre reply, "he cannot ride with Navajo brave."

"Navajo brave ride like whirlwind," I tell him. "But I see Avelico beat the whirlwind, and I think he win."

It is the twenty-fourth July, señor, and there is grand fiesta in Mormon village of Moroni.

Mumana, the ancient Zuñi call Moroni. Near Moroni Indian legend say that one time many years past an Indian maiden become a bear.

On the twenty-fourth July, señor, Brigham Young lead his people into the Great Salt Lake basin, look across the Jordan, and say: "This is promised land. Here I build a city."

That is day, señor, when cowboy leave his ranch with the dogs, sheep-herder leave his sheep with the coyotes, Navajo leave his hogan with his squaw, and Zuñi leave his pueblo with the "grandfathers."

And that is the day, señor, when they ride the gallo in Moroni.

After the festival in the village in the morning go everybody for the big race to small cañada beyond the alfalfa and grain fields where before the Mormons come was only desert.

From early morning until late in afternoon Navajo and Zuñi wait in this little meadow between the hills for the grand event.

I see the Navajo brave sitting on his pony, silent as pine tree on top of Zuñi Mountain. I think he is having conversation with the Great Spirit. But Navajo pony hang his head and close his eye. Perhaps he is listening to voice of the Great Spirit, and perhaps, also, he know there is work for him to do this afternoon.

But Zuñi come in busy with his squaw. One Zuñi bring family on new mowing machine he buy from tienda in Moroni.

"That is new kind of chariot," I say to Don Silvestre.

"It is not every Indian that have mowing machine," Silvestre reply, "and this is good chance for him to show it to other Indians."

From all the adobe towns and the hills and mesas and cañons Indian, Mexican, Mormon, and American come. And come Emil Stein and all his many relations who have tiendas in the adobe towns. But not one of the many relations of Emil Stein ride in gallo.

And I see the sun peep with one eye over top of mountain in the west, and very bright for one moment, señor, are many morning blankets.

And I think he say:

"Caballeros, I am sorry there is not Joshua to command me to stand still, or that there is not faith like the grain of mustard seed to remove this mountain so I can see the fun. But I cannot stop. I must hurry on to shine for many people on the other side of mountain. Adios, amigos!"

Then Duncan McLeod, who have tienda in Moroni, climb on empty wagon, hold his long arms high and say:

"In my right hand is gallo and in my left hand is prize money. This money go to rider who throw the gallo in this wagon. Riders, the race is on."

Señor, he throw the bag in the middle of 500 riders, and the race begin. It is the grand race, señor! It ees wild race!

I hear Duncan McLeod shout:

"Ride, amigos! ride, bravos! cowboys, ride! and ride you Mormon ladies!"

Navajo Indian from the Reservation is the first man to get it, but he do not keep it long. Mormon cowboy hit him on the hand with quirt and he drop it to the ground. Then there is fast riding to pick it from the ground.

They race up the straight side of

cañon until I think they fall over backwards. More than one hour they ride, first one have the little bag and then another. Zuñi quit very soon and also nearly all the Mexican boys.

And when they ride far down the cañon I see tall Spanish caballero with long black boots, silver spurs, and the fine mustaches.

I walk over to him and say:

"Don Juan Montoya, what is the matter with that coyote Avelico, who is cowboy on your ranch? I pick him to win the gallo and I have great disappointment."

"That vagrant Avelico!" Don Juan exclaim. "Always he make the trouble on the ranch, and always I give him once more the chance. Last week I lose all patience with the young rascal and tell him to travel across the Rio Grande where all no-good fellows belong."

"Give me once more the chance," say Avelico, "and I make no more the trouble."

"Bien," I tell him, "once more I give you chance. You win the gallo next week in Moroni and I give you 50 cattle on shares and you can go to my ranch in Gallina Cañon. Soon you will be rich man if you watch close the business. But if you do not win you can travel across the Rio Grande." I

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"That is new kind of chariot," I say to Don Silvestre.

"It is not every Indian that have mowing machine," Silvestre reply, "and this is good chance for him to show it to other Indians."

From all the adobe towns and the hills and mesas and cañons Indian, Mexican, Mormon, and American come. And come Emil Stein and all his many relations who have tiendas in the adobe towns. But not one of the many relations of Emil Stein ride in gallo.

And I see the sun peep with one eye over top of mountain in the west, and very bright for one moment, señor, are many morning blankets.

And I think he say:

"Caballeros, I am sorry there is not Joshua to command me to stand still, or that there is not faith like the grain of mustard seed to remove this mountain so I can see the fun. But I cannot stop. I must hurry on to shine for many people on the other side of mountain. Adios, amigos!"

Then Duncan McLeod, who have tienda in Moroni, climb on empty wagon, hold his long arms high and say:

"In my right hand is gallo and in my left hand is prize money. This money go to rider who throw the gallo in this wagon. Riders, the race is on."

Señor, he throw the bag in the middle of 500 riders, and the race begin. It is the grand race, señor! It ees wild race!

I hear Duncan McLeod shout:

"Ride, amigos! ride, bravos! cowboys, ride! and ride you Mormon ladies!"

Navajo Indian from the Reservation is the first man to get it, but he do not keep it long. Mormon cowboy hit him on the hand with quirt and he drop it to the ground. Then there is fast riding to pick it from the ground.

They race up the straight side of

cañon until I think they fall over backwards. More than one hour they ride, first one have the little bag and then another. Zuñi quit very soon and also nearly all the Mexican boys.

And when they ride far down the cañon I see tall Spanish caballero with long black boots, silver spurs, and the fine mustaches.

I walk over to him and say:

"Don Juan Montoya, what is the matter with that coyote Avelico, who is cowboy on your ranch? I pick him to win the gallo and I have great disappointment."

"That vagrant Avelico!" Don Juan exclaim. "Always he make the trouble on the ranch, and always I give him once more the chance. Last week I lose all patience with the young rascal and tell him to travel across the Rio Grande where all no-good fellows belong."

"Give me once more the chance," say Avelico, "and I make no more the trouble."

"Bien," I tell him, "once more I give you chance. You win the gallo next week in Moroni and I give you 50 cattle on shares and you can go to my ranch in Gallina Cañon. Soon you will be rich man if you watch close the business. But if you do not win you can travel across the Rio Grande." I

"Ayá!" I hear him shout to the little pinto.

these three centuries an "event" in any proper sense of the word? And should we hear the answering word "celebration" when we ask what it is well to do as these three centuries of work are rounded out? Surely not, if we are mindful of the fact that what we are moved to look back upon, as 1920 approaches and the cause for wishing to do, in 1920, certain good works, is not the pilgrimages and landings of 1620 and thereabouts, but the work of the years that lie between those dates.

Add the birth of New Englandism in a pre-revolutionary spirit 300 years ago to the presence of a pre-revolutionary spirit here in our land today and you have at once deep reasons against a mere celebration for the glorification of any specific event whatever; and you have, at the same time, reasons quite as strong for making the memorial things to be done by New England people in 1920 things of the heart, and not things industrial, architectural or bombastic.

Our fathers brought from England that which is coming revolution gave. The revolution, when it came, could not take it from them, for they were building with its aid a new social order in a new land. The war has given us again that temper which precedes a social revolution. If we can, as a Nation, transform our society to fit this new temper, we may, as did our New England fathers, hold fast to the new in us that is good, and let none of the humanness of the new spirit that we have brought us be exhausted in violence. Let New Englanders, then, give a year's earnest effort to strengthening the good that lies in New Englandism.

For the New England Idea

Here are definite suggestions for thus doing, easily expanded, modified, or supplemented by better.

Establish a central bureau of information and suggestion. Ask this bureau to discover by letter, circular, book, press and personal appeal all organizations of persons of New England descent, no matter how small and no matter how remote from New England, and try to induce them to agree to take thought of New Englandism at some time during 1920. Make it clear from the first that this 1920 movement has two main purposes in new—one, to study New Englandism in an effort to find what it has done and by the exercise of what qualities of mind and heart it has done that good; and the other, to try to make more active here and now those same qualities.

On first thought this may seem bald and cold. To look in our history for the best of New England's influence, and to try to enliven and strengthen the qualities that underlie that influence—this, one may say, has in it no power of appeal. Of this suggestion alone that may be said with truth. But if I have made my meaning plain thus far, then I have shown not only that all conventional celebrating forms are quite unfit to mark 1920, but also that the only proper manner of memorializing what our fathers of New England have well done in three centuries is to learn how they did it, and to try to equip ourselves better to do like things here and now.

With the clear statement of foundation purposes let the central bureau send a series of suggestions of meetings. It is difficult to tell of these suggestions in a few words. But the basic idea in them all is that every group of persons of New England blood, wherever found, shall, in 1920, do some definite thing to mark the progress through three centuries of the New England idea; that we have in all parts of our country, hundreds, even thousands, of memorial exercises, simple or elaborate, of the type each group may select.

This suggestion, were it brought to realization, would not make it more difficult to carry out the conventional celebration plans that may have been designed. On the contrary, a nationwide New England observance in 1920 would help to arouse interest in local Massachusetts celebrations.

Symbolism to the Fore

Of the many suggestions the central bureau could send, here are a few: Gather the household, farming, and industrial objects of colonial days and set them up, with full descriptive labels and pictures, for the observation and study of old and young. The fascination these collections have for the descendants of our early settlers is well known; but few realize how many of them have been made in the far western states, and how readily an interest in them is taken up by newcomers and by the children of the most foreign of foreign parents.

Let this collection form, wherever possible, the beginning of a local colonial museum, placed in a house of the older type. In a large city build a house after the ancient pattern and fill it and its attached sheds and barns with ancient furniture, utensils, and implements, all somewhat as has been done in and with veritable old houses in New England itself.

This bureau will supply colonial objects, by loan or by sale at cost, as far as possible; it will furnish pictures and working drawings of them as needed; and it will, as demand increases, make copies of many, mark them as such, and sell them at cost. The supply of these objects is greater than many suppose. The resident of Doylestown, Pennsylvania, has collected 15,000 in the last fifteen years, most of them being identical with like objects used in New England.

If location and funds permit, construct gardens, pasturage, and wood lot; place in and about it all the equipment and devices by the use of which the colonial household made of itself a complete, self-sustaining community. Then, during certain weeks in the year, engage interested persons old and young, to dress in the colonial manner, live on the place, and carry on the life of the old days as completely and accurately as possible.

This suggestion contains the essentials of all the others. My long intimacy with the west assures me that

it would there make a strong appeal, as would all the minor suggestions that naturally go with it.

### To Encourage Idea

The central bureau will, of course, be ready to furnish, at cost or free, detailed information to any group which tries thus to reconstruct and make real by occupancy a colonial homestead; just as it will be ready to help the few of a remote village to gather a few objects and set up a modest colonial room.

The word "colonial" and not the phrase "colonial New England" is here used, partly for ease of expression; but chiefly because I wish to indicate that this whole suggestion for 1920 should be made on broad lines, and not confined to New England life. Thus made it will lose nothing of its ultimate purpose and gain much in interest.

The little red schoolhouse is a suggestion that points to many and varied ceremonies of strong appeal. A replica of an old-time schoolroom was set up in a corner of a temporary building in St. Louis two years ago, and visited by many thousands of persons, old and young. Its success fully proved that representations of old-time American ways are of the greatest interest to all western people.

With the old schoolhouse go inevitably suggestions for old folks' concerts, spelling bees, quilting parties, town meetings, and many others of the forms of social activity which in early days so often took place in the schoolhouse.

Once the idea is grasped that this is a democratic plan in that it urges every man to be the fount and origin of his own observances, and that the bureau is to suggest and inform and never to control, it will surely be widely approved.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 813)

### The Cost of Those Shoes

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In The Christian Science Monitor of June 25, you print an extract from The Boston News Bureau on high cost of shoes, a statement coming from a leather manufacturer that he was compelled to pay \$18.50 for a pair of shoes in one of the large retail shoe stores in Boston and that he, after getting home, wrote to the shoe manufacturer, when he knew who made them for this retailer. That he paid \$18.50 for them and the manufacturer's price was \$5.40 cannot be a fact, as South Shore men's shoes are the medium-priced shoes to the trade, with the exception of East Weymouth, South Weymouth, and two Brockton manufacturers, who rank as the A 1 makers of men's shoes, which are on a par for workmanship, quality, and style with Newark (New Jersey) men's shoes. The medium-priced line ranges from \$7.50 to \$8.50 a pair, and the A 1 lines are from \$10 to \$13, wholesale prices. No men's shoes can be bought at \$5.40 that a fine retailer would buy, as they are made in country shops in New Hampshire and Maine, and have not style or workmanship to sell at such prices. Leather manufacturers know, with leather for uppers at \$1 to \$1.25 a foot; for uppers it takes about 3½ feet to a pair; outsoles are 90 cents. When the insoles, liners, heels, tongues, stays, eyelets, hooks were added the \$5.40 would be gone, with cost for labor in shoe. Overhead expenses, selling commission, discounts, or profits figured in shows on the face of it that it is not true.

While some shoe dealers may be getting too much profit in some instances, no dealer could get such a price as \$18.50 for a shoe that costs \$5.40 today. It costs today about 45 to 50 per cent of selling price of a pair of shoes to sell them at retail. Used to cost 60 to 70 per cent a year ago from 23 to 30 per cent for a retail shoe dealer to sell his shoes in the shoe trade. For past two years it is not the manufacturer of shoes nor the retailer of shoes who has got profits he was not entitled to; the tanners have got them.

I have had a good many years' experience in the shoe game and my only interest is to have a statement in The Christian Science Monitor a true fact.

(Signed) GEORGE L. STARKS, Boston, Massachusetts, June 25, 1919.

(No. 805)

### Washington Portraits

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Noting your editorial remarks, under Notes and Comments, in regard to Washington portraits, at the time of Mr. Wilson's last inauguration, a Masonic friend of mine took me to the Masonic lodge room in Alexandria, Virginia (across the river from Washington). Washington was Grand Master.

ter of this "Washington Lodge," and the rooms are full of personal relics, carefully guarded, under glass and lock and key, by a custodian in attendance who explains them all. There are also a number of portraits, among them one that is quite different from any other, which was painted from life, is not "idealized," and bears a strong resemblance to other members and portraits of the Washington family whom I have known. I have one of the copies (on paper, in color) of this portrait, which are on sale there.

There is also a document which shows the financing by Washington of the first public school in Virginia. This interested me most, because I hope to obtain proof that it was also the first in America.

(Signed) G. T. O. JONES, Norfolk, Virginia, July 1, 1919.

(No. 810)

### Kindergartens for Negroes

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In reading your interesting article entitled "Radicals Active Among Negroes" and its statements regarding the high percentage of illiteracy among the Negroes and the efforts that are being made along the lines of Americanizing propaganda and the overcoming of thriftlessness and illiteracy, I am reminded of a conversation I once had with Dr. Friswell, formerly president of Hampton Institute, in which he spoke of the remarkable ability of the little child of the Negro race to learn.

He is imitative and impressionable to a surprising degree, easily keeping abreast of his white brother up to a certain age, according to Dr. Friswell.

The United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. Claxton, values the early years of the child of this race so highly that he personally maintained a kindergarten for Negro children in Asheville, North Carolina, years ago, expending upon its support one-third of his own salary.

No one who has ever visited such a class can fail to be impressed with a sense of its permanent value to the children brought within its influence. Here are inculcated habits of industry and order, truthfulness and honesty. It is easy to see that the habits formed thus early in life tend to mold the character of the future citizen.

Surely it were wisdom promptly to provide this educational advantage for all the Nation's children of the dusky race.

Sincerely yours,

BESSIE LOCKE, Corresponding Secretary, National Kindergarten Association, New York City.

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## VICTIMS TELL OF MEXICAN ATTACKS

Woman Whose Husband Was Killed and Former Manager of Bank Testify Before House Committee on Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Mrs. Mary Correll, whose husband was killed in Mexico recently, told her story to the House Rules Committee yesterday, and it was corroborated by her son, W. M. Mitchell, a British subject, formerly manager of the Bank of London, in the city of Mexico, also gave testimony regarding conditions in Mexico. The bank had been looted and put out of business, he said, by the Carranza government.

Mrs. Correll is a North American Indian. She lived with her husband and son on a small farm in Mexico, about 23 miles from Tampico. It was level land, largely covered with brush, she said. Fifty men came riding by, one wearing what looked like an American uniform. They stopped at the little four-room farmhouse and "took everything of any account," as Mrs. Correll put it.

The men began to maltreat her, and her husband asked them to let her alone. "Then they showed me one way and him another," she explained, "and knocked him down." She did not see him again until after he had been shot.

Her son, Joe Alonzo Correll, 16 years old, testified that the leader of the men who had attacked his mother and slain his father wore an American uniform and shoes taken from an American. After the boy had given up his gun and searched the house for shells under their direction, he ran across the road and hid in the brush. The men fired shots at him, but he was not hurt. When the men had gone on he came out and went with his mother to the home of a neighbor, who took them to Tampico the next day. The boy thought that the leader was a German, because a neighbor boy who was German said he was and spoke to him in that language.

Although both Mrs. Correll and son testified that they never had heard of the Mexican Government taking any action to punish their assailants, the Mexican Embassy yesterday issued a statement by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to the effect that as soon as the authorities heard of the murder they sent troops which killed four of the men and took horses and mules from them.

William M. Mitchell, of New York City, who has spent 21 years in Mexico, said that during Porfirio Diaz's time Americans were very well regarded and that everything had gone well until April 21, 1914, when the United States troops landed in Veracruz to stop the shipment of arms, which was never stopped, and to install on the United States flag being hoisted, which had never been done. Mr. Mitchell told of seeing the United States flag torn down and trailed in the gutter. No American, he said, could go about with the flag on him.

Mr. Mitchell said that the Mexicans had started to wear uniforms like the Americans while Villa was fighting Carranza. "There is an American," persons would say until they saw a dirty face, and then they knew the statement was not true.

Under Carranza, instead of being grateful for recognition, Mexicans began to insult Americans, even women, in the streets. He thought that the feeling against Americans had been strengthened by the belief that Americans were afraid or had failed to assert their rights. Twice they went into Mexico and withdrew without accomplishing what they went in for and this bred contempt, he said. Mr. Mitchell testified, however, that the Mexicans do not think today, as they did, that they can outfight Americans.

## Punishment Reported

Four Bandits Killed, Declares Message to Mexican Embassy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—At the Mexican Embassy yesterday the following dispatch from the Acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Government, in which it is asserted that rebel leaders in Mexico are giving up their opposition to the Carranza Government, and that some of the bandits who killed John W. Correll, an American citizen, have been punished, was given to the press:

"Mexico City, July 22, 1919.

"Ygnacio Bonillas, Ambassador of Mexico, Washington D. C.

"Among papers seized from Felix Diaz by government forces, a printed manifesto was found in which he advised his followers of his withdrawal from the campaign against the Mexican Government.

"Former Gen. Luis Gutierrez, a brother of Eulalio Gutierrez, first president appointed by the Aguascalientes convention in 1914 under the pressure of Villa, has surrendered to the government forces with his followers.

"Villa has discharged all his forces, which have scattered, completely demoralized.

"As soon as proper authority heard of Correll's death, troops were sent to pursue the assailants. Having reached the marauder's headquarters at Mexiquite, the federal troops killed four of them and 20 horses and mules were taken, of which four horses and four mules which had been taken from another American were returned to him.

(Signed) "S. DIEGO FERNANDEZ, Acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs."

## HOG PRODUCTS HELD FOR LATER CALL

Of the 1,348,000,000 Pounds of Meats in Storage June 1, About 81 Per Cent Was Pork Put in When Price Was Low

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—In connection with stocks of meat in cold storage and record-breaking prices being paid for hogs at the stockyards, there is a feature of the sale of hams, bacon, lard, pickled pork, etc., which may be of more or less interest at this time. It relates to the way in which hog products accumulate in the winter and their sale in the summer on an advanced market. The situation is akin to that in eggs, with which the public is familiar, eggs being stored in the spring and summer for use in the winter at prices then prevalent.

Hogs, somewhat like eggs, are plentiful in market at certain seasons of the year, only the seasons are opposite. The big receipts of hogs come in the fall and winter and drop off considerably along in the spring and summer. During fall and winter a great many more hogs are sent to market than can be used to supply current needs. Hog meats, moreover, lend themselves to keeping in cold storage. Accordingly, great stocks pile up in the food merchants' warehouses against the usual time of smaller supplies and higher prices later in the year.

About 81 per cent pork. On June 1, 1919, there were 1,348,000,000 pounds of meats in cold storage, so the United States Bureau of Markets recently reported, and an analysis of this figure by one of the packers indicates that 81 per cent of it came from the hogs: 65 per cent, approximately, being hams, bacon, etc.; 10 per cent frozen pork, and 6 per cent lard.

The market price of hogs usually advances, or continues to advance, after the heavy receipts have fallen off; and as the receipts are lighter, the spring and summer prices are made on fewer hogs than when the winter stocks were accumulated. The meats in storage, laid in at one price, are disposed of at another price which is the basis of the packer's profit.

The United States Food Administration took cognizance of the situation, the one spring it was in control in 1918. On May 1 of last year the meat division of the Food Administration set a maximum price on a number of hog products. The object of this regulation, as was recently explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by one of the former Food Administration men, was simply to prevent the disposal of great accumulated stocks laid up through a number of months on the basis of a high price paid for a few hogs in the summer, as he put it. This served as a check on prices to the public in 1918 and this expert considered it a very beneficial thing for the public at the time. Later on in the year the regulation was removed.

Packers Made Objection. Packers made serious objection to this regulation and some packers continue to speak of it as unwarranted. The big packers, with the largest stocks, were chiefly affected by it. Among others who observed the operation of the Food Administration's control of the packers, this seasonal order appeared one of the most effective pieces of the Food Administration's program, its proper regulation being open to severe criticism.

Packers' stocks of meats in storage often are very great. The usual demand of the present time is making large calls for certain articles. One packer the other day remarked that their stocks of hog products had gone down 6,000,000 pounds in the week.

It is, of course, obvious that the market has to rise to a certain extent simply to repay the cost of carrying meat in storage, before there is any profit at all. Interest on money, warehouse charges, etc., must be met. Above and beyond that it was interesting that in the first year of packer regulation the Food Administration judged there was a time, that one year at least, when for the sake of the public it was wise to discourage advancing market prices on the pork items in chief use by the public, advancing beyond certain levels.

Highest Price for Hogs. CHICAGO, Illinois.—Hogs rose to a new record yesterday, selling at \$23.25 a hundredweight, compared with \$23 yesterday. The reason assigned is decreased arrivals.

Law Proposed to Regulate Aircraft. CHICAGO, Illinois.—New laws governing aerial navigation are being urged here as a result of the fall of a burning dirigible balloon through the skylight of the Illinois Trust and Savings Building, which resulted in a number of fatalities. The city council passed a resolution instructing the corporation counsel to draft an ordinance, pending the adoption of a permanent air code, which would regulate the operation of lighter-than-air and heavier-than-air machines above the city. The corporation counsel has begun the drafting of such an ordinance.

## BLOT ON HONOR TO YIELD UP SHANTUNG

President of Chicago Association of Commerce Declares United States Has Duty of Traditional Friendship to China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—"To acquiesce in the wresting of Shantung Province from China would constitute a blot on the honor of the American Nation," declared Harry H. Merrick, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce.



Japan's Strangle-Hold on Peking. Black indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control.

merce, the largest organization of business men in the west, in a recent statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"It would be a contravention of justice and a violation of the rights of weak nations," continued Mr. Merrick. "The United States entered the world war, not for gain, not for territory, but to uphold a principle which this action of the Peace Conference undeniably violates."

"Can there be a greater injustice under the new moral code which we are led to believe has resulted from the war than to place under foreign dominion 35,000,000 Chinese, without their consent? What about self-determination? Are not the people of Shantung entitled to as much in the matter of self-determination as the peoples of the small states of Europe?"

Historical Comparison. "Shantung was taken from China by Germany by force. It should be returned to China just as Schleswig-Holstein is to be returned to Denmark. Morally there is no difference between the two propositions."

"The Chinese, like the other nations associated against the Central Powers, believed, as they were fully justified in doing, that the peace treaty when finally drafted would fully protect their rights equally with the rights of other nations, and in harmony with the principles which banded together the countries allied against Germany."

"The administration of Shantung by an alien country must inevitably result in unrest and friction and become a fruitful cause for war in the future, from which the United States can hardly be expected to escape."

Duty of Friendship. "The United States has always stood for the integrity of Chinese territory. This policy possesses greater significance since China became a republic. We should not relax in our efforts to maintain Chinese integrity. We owe that much at least as the traditional friends of China. Entirely apart from the commercial significance of our action, we should stand firmly opposed to any forced disruption of the Chinese Republic. No other position is tenable with our previous attitude toward China, which has learned to look to America for sympathy, guidance and support in the development of its national life. The Chinese people have come to regard the United States as the one nation whose dealings with them were free from suspicion, doubt or the taint of self-interest. For the United States to agree to the ceding of Shantung, or even stand by and allow that to take place without protest, would never be understood by the people of China. They would feel that all confidence in the word of America had been misplaced. The only position, consistent with our relations with China, is to stand firmly for absolute justice for the Chinese Republic in this question."

Scholarships for Women. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—The Woman's National Farm and Garden Association has announced that it has two scholarships to offer for the short summer course at the Pennsylvania School of Horticulture for Women, at Ambler, Pennsylvania, to be given Aug. 4-20. Courses are offered in horticulture, vegetable gardening, fruit raising, canning and preserving. The scholarships amount to \$50 each and the total cost of the summer session, including board and lodging, is \$73. The Land Service Committee of the association has already awarded 22 scholarships to women in agricultural colleges since last October.

Road Over Maine Mountain. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. BAR HARBOR, Maine.—There will begin at once a survey of the proposed road to the top of Green Mountain. It will be constructed to make the easiest possible ascent for automobiles. It is probable that the road will be followed by refreshment houses,

## PLEA FOR PACKERS FAILS IN SENATE

Kenyon Amendment, Preventing Sales of Wrappings at Meat Prices, Retained—Propaganda Methods of Big Five Assailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Debate on the league of packers' propaganda was resumed in the United States Senate yesterday when William S. Kenyon, Senator from Iowa, rallied the progressive forces to the attack, and thereby encountered the sharp resentment of Lawrence Y. Sherman, Republican, Senator from Illinois, and Reed Smoot, Republican, Senator from Utah.

The Agricultural Appropriation Bill was under consideration, and Senator Smoot moved that the Kenyon amendment, which would prevent the packers from making millions of dollars by selling paper and string for ham and bacon, be stricken out.

"If members of the United States Senate," said Senator Kenyon, "believe that the American people should pay 40 cents a pound for string and paper, then this amendment should be stricken out."

Much the disgust of those who believe that the packers are persecuted, "through ignorance, prejudice, and bigotry," the Kenyon amendment was retained. Senator Kenyon made one of the most vigorous attacks yet made on the packers. Asserting that the people of the United States are "as interested in the question of the high cost of living as they are in the League of Nations, and possibly more so," the Iowa Senator declared that the only constructive action taken to meet this problem is found in the packer regulation bill now pending before the Senate and the House.

Opposition Arrayed. "A feeling of unrest among the American people due to the cost of living ought to be of concern to Congress, whether it is or not," he said. "It is quite apparent that the pathway of the packer regulation bill is one that will have a few rocks in it, and a good many thorns along the edges. If you ever want to mass the mighty forces in this country, just undertake to introduce a bill of this character. I have telegrams here finding fault with Congress for even having these bills introduced. A propaganda has been started the like of which has never before been seen in this country. It is even greater than when Congress undertook to regulate the railroads."

"Many of the telegrams and letters which come to me state 'we have had enough of government ownership of business in the case of the railroads.' That is one of the issues that is raised. The pending bills, however, are not bills for government ownership of the packers. They are bills for government control and regulation."

Regulation Resented. Senator Kenyon pointed out that the form of the packer propaganda is the best intimation yet given of the power of this monopoly. "They are standing up and saying to Congress," he said, "how we conduct our business is none of your affair."

The reason for the introduction of the packer regulation bills, said the Iowa Senator, was the findings of the Federal Trade Commission regarding the packers. He read long extracts from their recent report to the President, showing that the monopoly of the Big Five is now extending from meat products to all essential foods.

"It appears," he said, "that the five great packing concerns of the country, Swift, Armour, Cudahy, Morris and Wilson, have obtained such a position that they dominate the market from which they buy their supplies and the markets in which they sell their products, and hold the fortunes of their competitors in their hands."

"Not only is the business of handling, gathering and selling meat products in their control, but almost the countless number of by-product industries are similarly dominated and in hands that are reaching out for mastery of commodities and substitutes for meats and its by-products."

Producers Powerless. "The producer of live stock," he said, "is absolutely at the mercy of these five companies, because they control the markets and market facilities, and even to some extent the rolling stock which transports the products to the markets."

Senator Kenyon asserted that the international manipulations of the packers are destined to bring the United States into discredit abroad if

PERSECUTION OF I. W. W. IS CHARGED. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—The Workers Defense Union, through its treasurer, has issued a statement charging Fred Robertson of Kansas, United States District Attorney, who is directing what is known as the Wichita case, with persecuting the I. W. W. to advance his own political schemes, and calling upon workers "to protect against the sacrifice of 35 tollers to the ambition of a politician" and to contribute money for their defense.

The union charges that the district attorney has succeeded in jailing 35 men presumably innocent, because they have never been tried, for two years, also that he secured a third indictment against them after the first and second had been quashed.

After stating that Mr. Robertson has just announced his candidacy for the office of Governor of Kansas, the union charges that he has maligned and misrepresented the I. W. W. in a self-advertising campaign, and that he will use all means against the 35 defendants at their trial which comes up in September, as "he has a great deal at stake personally."

## ANTI-TRUST LAWS TO BE ENFORCED

War-Time Truce With Business in Effect Declared Off by Attorney-General of United States—Steel Case on List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Anti-trust cases, which have been virtually suspended in the United States Supreme Court during the war in order that American business might have a free hand to mobilize its resources and concentrate its efforts in support of the government, will be revived at the next term of the Supreme Court, beginning in October.

A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General, yesterday affirmed his purpose to enforce the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and all other federal laws and in effect implied that the truce was off, now that the war had been won and might be ended officially by October through the ratification of the peace treaty. No law will be tacitly ignored, and if any laws are now out of harmony with public sentiment, he said the relief must come from Congress by repeal or amendment.

Steel Trust Case. The so-called steel trust case will be one of the most important to be resuscitated. Mr. Palmer had no comment to make about his prospective action with regard to the packers, beyond a statement that he expected to announce his position by Aug. 1. The Federal Trade Commission has sent to the Department of Justice all the information in its possession about the packers, and this information is being studied by Mr. Palmer. The alleged cannery trust also may figure this winter in the Supreme Court, but no comment was obtainable upon this case, now in a lower federal court.

Judge C. B. Ames, a jurist prominent in Oklahoma, is the new special assistant to the Attorney-General, to have charge of all anti-trust cases. In announcing his appointment Mr. Palmer expressed a high opinion of his ability and said he accepted the position at a large personal sacrifice. The prospect of handling really big cases right away is understood to have been the attraction of the office for Judge Ames.

President Will Pay Income Tax. President Wilson and all federal judges will pay income taxes, according to an opinion by Mr. Palmer. It will cost the President nearly one-third of his annual salary of \$75,000. The law provides that their salaries cannot be decreased during their terms of office, and it was contended that the income tax violated the law by decreasing the salaries, but Mr. Palmer decided the reduction was not the object but an incident of the income tax.

One of the cases involving the legality of manufacturing and selling beer with 2.75 per cent alcohol has reached the Supreme Court and Mr. Palmer will ask that it be expedited in the October term, unless Congress before that time adopts a law defining beverages containing over one-half of 1 per cent alcohol as illegal.

FAST FLIGHT IN CALIFORNIA. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SAN DIEGO, California.—From San Francisco to this city in 10 hours and 6 minutes, an average speed of 143 miles per hour. This is the record just established in the 610-mile flight from the Presidio to Rockwell Field by Capt. Lowell Smith, military aviator. The machines is a California Bluebird, a 400-horsepower Liberty-motored De Havilland, and was driven at top speed from take-off to landing. An average height of 8000 feet was maintained, the consumption of gasoline being 45 gallons. The flight was made under the rules of the Aero Club of America.

SOVIET FORM TO BE STUDIED. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor in its convention at Appleton adopted a resolution urging the workers of the State to make a study of the soviet form of government in Russia. A delegate asked where soviet literature could be obtained. Miss Maude McCreery, representative of The Milwaukee Leader, Socialist daily, offered to supply such literature if it could not be obtained by the workers elsewhere.

LIVING COSTS INQUIRY. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherburne of Brookline was named chairman and Charles H. Adams of Melrose and Prof. John D. Willard of Amherst members of the commission on the necessities of life, which will investigate the high cost of living, it was announced at the office of the Governor yesterday. The commission will begin its work Aug. 1, and has power to compel witnesses to testify.

Credit and Caution. All goods that are being bought and sold today, are on an inflated paper basis. When currency issues are deflated, as they must be in time, there will follow a shrinkage in values and as past history shows an increase in failures.

In this period, the alert manufacturer or jobber should safeguard his credit accounts, so that he may be free to apply himself profitably to the productive end of his business.

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## STUDY OF STREET RAILWAY PROBLEM

Commission Recommended by Governor of Massachusetts Would Report to Special Session of the Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, yesterday sent to the Legislature a recommendation that he be authorized to appoint a commission of seven to make a study of the entire problem of street railway transportation and report to a special session of the Legislature in November. The Governor referred to present fares as prohibitive. The fare on the Boston Elevated Railway Company lines, in Boston and suburbs, is 10 cents.

The Senate committee on street railways reported a bill in response to the Governor's message, but providing for a commission to include members of the Legislature. Consideration of the Governor's recommendation is expected in both houses today. Other street railway measures are expected to be put over pending action on the message, which follows:

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

"In the address made to the joint convention on the second of last January, discussing the problem of transportation on street railways, the following recommendation was made:

**Need of Information**

"The information even to state the problem accurately is not at hand. It is therefore recommended that there be at once a survey of the street railway situation by experts to report the amount of deficiency in revenue, the amount of taxes and other public charges paid, and what, if any, part of the deficiency should be met by remission of taxes and other public charges, and by appropriations of money, coupled with public control, by the localities and the Commonwealth, in order to keep necessary transportation facilities in operation. Knowing the requirements and the resources, it ought not to be difficult to make them balance.

"The question of the policy toward public utilities should be taken out of politics. No greater harm can be done the public than by an attempt to make the operation of these agencies, which ought to be purely a matter of business, a means of partisan advantage. Unless this is done there can be no hope of reaching a proper solution."

## Expenses Increased

"The problem has not become any less intricate. The hope that a diminution in the cost of conduct of the business would of itself tend to solve the question of transportation has not been realized. Expenses have increased rather than decreased. The credit of the street railways is being rapidly exhausted so that there is danger in many instances that they will be compelled to cease operations. Many of their bonds are held by savings banks. Nobody questions the necessity of adequate street railway transportation."

"All of these questions have been considered by the General Court, and several remedies have been proposed. They have not met with much success, due primarily to the fact that coming into an era of high cost of conducting business has made it impossible to avoid the natural result which such a condition causes to street railways, with their limited capacity of shifting the additional burden to those who furnish their revenue, as could be done in a commercial enterprise. There are grave social questions involved in transportation and in rates of fare. There are serious problems of securing revenue. Undertaking to shift the burden to the taxpayers in too large a degree might prove ruinous to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the Commonwealth.

## Fares Prohibitive

"There must, however, be some reasonable solution which skilled men can find as the result of investigation and study. It is of no value to have a public utility on which the charge for fare is so high that it cannot serve the people. Street railway fares at the present time have reached a point where they become prohibitive. It is absolutely necessary that there be secured for this situation some speedy remedy. Street car service is as necessary as public highways. It falls entirely of its purpose unless it is brought within the means of the people.

"It is therefore recommended that a special commission consisting of seven members to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the council, be authorized to consider the entire problem of transportation by street railways and report to a special session of the General Court to be called about the middle of November next. This extraordinary remedy is proposed because of the urgency of the situation, the relief that is necessary to those who are necessarily passengers on the street railways, and to the street railways themselves, in order that they may continue their operations."

## State "Too Generous"

Public Control Bill Gave Railway Too Much, Says Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — The bill providing for public control of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, while perhaps the best piece of legislation practicable at the time of its adoption, was nevertheless, in the light of subsequent developments, "beyond the limits of justifiable generosity to the company," declared Frederick J. Macleod, of the Public Service Commission, in an address

before the Dorchester Board of Trade last night.

"In view of the fact that the company was on the verge of bankruptcy, it might well have accepted a lower rate of dividend than that prescribed in the act, namely, 5 per cent for the first two years, 5 1/2 per cent for the next two years, and 6 per cent thereafter," said Mr. Macleod. "Moreover, the trustees are forced, not only by the terms of the act itself but by urgent service requirements, to rehabilitate the run-down property which came into their hands on July 1 of last year. This cost of rehabilitation, representing dividends paid but not earned in the past, should properly have been a charge against any compensation paid to the stockholders, instead of a charge against the public."

He declared that the act as drafted contained many provisions inconsistent with the plan of the Public Service Commission, and "which we believe were prejudicial to the public interest." The bill was substantially improved, he said, before its enactment. "With all its defects, the present arrangement is infinitely to be preferred to the old form of management under which the company was brought to the verge of collapse," said Mr. Macleod.

He did not think a zone system would help matters, but suggested a reasonable fare, which would encourage riding, the deficit to be made up by taxation. At present, he said, only 25 per cent increase in revenue has been yielded by a much greater increase in fares, which have been raised within a year from 5 to 10 cents.

## Remission of Taxes Urged

Harvard Professor Proposed Idea to Federal Commission

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Remission of at least part of the federal, state and municipal taxes on street railways as one means of relieving their financial difficulties was proposed to the Federal Electric Railways Commission yesterday by Prof. Charles J. Bullock, of Harvard University.

"If the federal government is to recommend measures of relief which the states are expected to adopt," he said, "it would obviously be appropriate for it to lead the way by relieving the railways, at least for a limited term of years, from some of the federal taxation."

## EDITORS TO RECEIVE INCREASED SALARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — News-writers employed on Boston papers who, before the adoption of the minimum wage scale presented to the publishers by the News-writers Union, were receiving more than the amounts named by that scale, will, it is understood, be given substantial increases in pay by the voluntary action of the publishers.

The news-writers demanded and obtained a minimum wage of \$30 for district men employed exclusively by one paper, \$38 for photographers and reporters, and \$45 for copy readers, rewrite men and editorial writers. They also demanded for the newspaper employees who were receiving more than the minimum scale presented—for example, city editors, and some editorial writers—an increase of 25 per cent over their salaries.

This latter demand the publishers refused to accept in their agreement with the union, for they contended that the union had jurisdiction only as to the minimum wage, and that salaries above that level should be fixed by the publishers themselves. However, it was implied, and generally understood by the members of the union, that the publishers would voluntarily grant substantial increases to the more highly paid members of their staffs.

## TELEPHONE STRIKE IN WEST ENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN FRANCISCO, California — The strike of telephone operators and telephone electrical workers which has been in progress on the Pacific coast for about five weeks, was terminated yesterday by a compromise agreement. Some of the points gained by the strikers were the establishment of an adjustment board, made up of a number of employers and employees, Labor agreements to continue 12 months in both classes of employment, thus making contracts with both telephone operators and electrical workers terminate at the same time; increased wage scale for both classes of workers, and retroactive payment of wages from Jan. 1, 1919.

## POST OFFICE CLERKS ASK FOR MORE PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois — The Chicago Post Office Clerks Union is not satisfied with the \$100 that has been added to the annual pay of clerks by an act of Congress, which recently went into effect. Charges are made by the clerks' union that A. E. Burleson, Postmaster-General of the United States, has tried to prevent wage legislation which would be commensurate with the nature of the work and the cost of living. "Instead of a pay increase that would make wages commensurate with the high cost of living, about 75 per cent of the post office clerks have been granted an annual \$100 tip to the maximum of \$3500 per year, they say."

## EMBASSY IN BRUSSELS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — A joint resolution raising the legation at Brussels to the rank of an embassy was unanimously adopted yesterday by the Senate.

## SOCIALIST LEFT IS SAID TO BE LOSING

National Secretary of Party Says Radicals Fail to Consider That Conditions Differ in Europe and in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois — The "left wing" movement in the Socialist Party in the United States is receding instead of gaining, and will not break up the Socialist Party, declared Adolph Germer, secretary of the national executive committee of the party, in discussing the situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

This movement, Mr. Germer said, is a reflex of the European revolutionary movement, and has been strongest in Michigan, Boston, Massachusetts, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, New York, New York, and Chicago, Illinois. Some of the members who withdrew under their first enthusiasm are repudiating the "left wing," and coming back into the party, according to Mr. Germer, and enough locals have been formed in Michigan to give the "right wing" Socialists there a state chapter under the national party.

The tactics of the "left wing," which hoped to get quicker action, will result in slower steps, or no action at all, toward the goal which socialism is aiming, Mr. Germer said. This will be true, he added, because the forces of capitalist society will be accentuated to a more determined opposition. Society cannot overlap the natural stages of evolution, he continued. It may hasten or retard evolution, but it must not overlap it, and if it does, it faces the probability of reversal. When the pendulum swings too far one way, it swings back farther in the other direction. The masses, he declared, are not ready to accept the extreme or ultra-radical propaganda of the "left wing."

## Conditions Overlooked

The "left wing" movement is due to the fact, Mr. Germer said, that the "left wingers" see America in the light of Europe and fail to take into account that the conditions here are just the reverse of those in Hungary, Russia, and other European countries. "The 'left wing' fails to take into account," he continued, "that Russia, Hungary, Germany and other countries which had successful revolutions or attempted revolutions, had a starved and beaten army. Russia in particular had a large starved peasantry driven to revolt by the pressure of their poverty. There the industrial masses were impoverished economically and the whole business fabric destroyed. Nothing was stable, everything was in a state of turmoil. The government as such was bankrupt. "In this country, we have a victorious army, imbued with the thought, 'We won.' There is no peasantry such as Russia and parts of Germany and Austria have. It is true that we have a large farmer tenantry, but all of them hope some day to become land owners."

## Wages Are Higher

"The industrial workers have higher wages than ever. It is true that the cost of living is constantly going up, but still it has not the effect of arousing them to revolt. The American capitalist class, unlike the capitalist classes of Russia and other European countries, are the most prosperous in the world and the most thoroughly organized."

"The increase of wages, as a result of the war, has made the American working class feel prosperous and capitalists through fear profiteering have amassed swollen fortunes. There is no economic breakdown nor is there governmental bankruptcy from the economic standpoint. The contrast the so-called 'left wing' fails to take into account."

"We do not advocate the soviet form of government for the United States now," Mr. Germer continued, "as there are too many who are not educated to it politically and industrially—there are too many Republicans and Democrats in the country. I am afraid if we tried to establish a soviet government here now, we would have to get the capitalists to help us. The people must be educated to run industry. In this is one phase of political action advocated by the Socialists. I want to capture the schools and give our children an educational training to qualify them to run the industries of the country."

The ultimate aim of the Socialist Party, the national Socialist secretary said, is common ownership of the collective means of production. That does not mean the common ownership of dwelling places and personal property but it does mean the common ownership of factories.

## CLOSED SHOP SEEN AS ISSUE IN STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
ROME, New York — A strike among the metal workers of Rome, which has been in progress since early in June and which involves about 4000 men, was brought about by the demand of the men for an eight-hour day, an increase in wages and restoration of the war bonus, which had been cut off. There are reports that the Rome conflict is a part of a country-wide contest between the open and closed shop policies.

It is generally understood that the trouble concerns the recognition of the union, although neither side will say that is the case.

The manufacturers declined to meet committees representing the strikers, but have said that they would permit their employees to resume work under

former conditions. In some of the mills a number of the men have returned.

On July 14 several thousand persons gathered on the streets leading to the mills, and employees and employers were assaulted on their way to work. Next day about 200 troopers restored order. There has been no disorder since and the troopers have left.

## STRIKE IN SWEDEN IS A FAILURE

Call Issued by Extreme Socialists Meets Response From Only About a Thousand Workmen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday) — The 24-hour strike called by the Extreme Socialists on Monday was a failure, only about 1000 workmen in the building trade responding, while all others continued work. The Stockholm Socialists have issued an appeal calling upon the Swedish workmen to build a monument in Stockholm in memory of Leibknecht.

## Strike in Vienna Almost Complete

BERNE, Switzerland (Tuesday) — (By The Associated Press) — The general strike in Vienna on Monday was almost complete, according to the correspondence bureau. Only the bakeries and food shops were open. Cafés and restaurants were closed, there was no street car transportation, and no newspapers were published.

The dispatch adds that numerous meetings were held, but there were no untoward incidents.

## Strike a Failure in Italy

ROME, Italy (Monday) — (By The Associated Press) — Official reports received from all parts of Italy show that the proposed general strike called for today was a complete failure. Calm prevailed everywhere and the public services were all in normal operation.

## Protest Strike Approved in Norway

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday) — A 24-hour protest strike in Norway was approved by all workmen. Except at Stavanger where the Reds occupied the railway station, the strike passed off without excesses, and was treated as a sort of a holiday. The strike having broken out at Christiania, the work of the city was completely upset.

## ELBERT H. GARY ON OUTLOOK FOR TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Efforts to unionize the employees of the United States Steel Corporation will be unsuccessful, in the opinion of Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the corporation, since he says the employees are now receiving and will receive better treatment under the policies of the organization than they would obtain through Labor unions.

Mr. Gary said he was confident that this would be a most satisfactory export year, since a larger foreign business than ever was being offered. The question of exchange involving the depreciation of the value of the British pound sterling could be taken care of by the purchase of more foreign commodities, he thought. The United States never has had so good a chance to prosper as at present, in his opinion, if the opportunity is seized upon wisely.

## BOSTON POLICE FOR LABOR ORGANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Several hundred Boston policemen, it was reported yesterday, have expressed themselves in favor of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

The chief reason for their action, it was said, is that they have had great difficulty in getting a salary of \$1600 a year, whereas Chicago policemen who are associated with organized Labor are about to receive salaries of \$2000 a year.

## MERGENTHALER MEN BACK AFTER STRIKE

NEW YORK, New York — Fourteen hundred employees of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, who had been on strike for two months, returned to work yesterday. The company had agreed to establish a 44-hour week if it is generally adopted in the printing industry, but not until then. The chief demand of the strikers was for a closed shop, and this was not granted, the company asserted.

## TO LEASE For a Term of Years Possession October 1st

The spacious premises now occupied and have been for the past ten years, successfully, by the Janssen Catering Company on Royal near Canal Street, running through 130 feet to Exchange Street, the main thoroughfares of the City, seating capacity for 300 or more, high ceiling, good ventilation, in good order. One of the coolest places in the City. Apply to

## GAUCHE REALTY CO.,

413 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.

## FAIR WAGE FOR WOMEN ADVISED

Chicago Campaign Director Recommends Equal Pay for Equal Work in Industries and Offices — Considerable Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Women ought to have the same wages as men for the same services, and the steady advance of women toward this mark has been due to the organization of women into Labor unions, declared Miss Margery Currey, writer on Labor topics and former director of the women's campaign committee of the Cook County Labor Party, in discussing this subject with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

To shake off the old conception of things is not easy, said Miss Currey. Women in the past have been employed in positions that are concerned mainly with details. They have been so painstaking in this that it has kept them from the big vision that they would have gained from dealing with business in a larger way. Men have gained a broader and broader outlook, and have done the planning. Women could have done this if they had been given a chance. They are now beginning to flake this broader outlook, continued Miss Currey, and there are many women in Chicago who are making large salaries.

## Advance Is Marked

Women have been paid poor wages because they have been looked upon as temporary employees, and for the reason that they, in many instances in the past, entered the business life to help the husband provide for the family. It was the attitude of the public that woman's place was to do the housework. It was only a family necessity that caused women to go into the business world. You will find many girls in offices today who are practically at the head of the office work, and are in full charge of it when the manager is away from the office, who are getting \$25 a week. The attitude toward women has been that they are earning pin-money. The reason that men are not employed in such positions in many instances is the fact that men could not be hired to take such positions at the wages women are paid.

Women have not been looked upon as the providers for the home. Yet an investigation will show that in families where some one besides the head of the family has to work out to help provide, continued Miss Currey, a daughter in the family usually takes this burden, while the brother, as a rule, establishes himself in a home of his own.

Returning to the subject of organization as the means of bringing about better conditions for women, Miss Currey pointed to the waitresses in Chicago as an example of the benefits secured by organization. The waitresses in Chicago a few years ago, she declared, were getting \$4 a week and luncheon and dinner free. Then came the unionizing of the waitresses, and now they are getting a minimum of \$12 for six days of eight hours each with two meals free, and for serving two meals only, \$9 a week. In some instances, with their tips, they are now earning as high as \$20, and in some instances, \$30 a week.

## Women in Restaurants

While tipping is looked upon as an evil by the public, added Miss Currey, it is in some parts of the city, depending upon location, made a basis for wage-fixing, the proprietors of the restaurants making the wages on a basis not below the union scale, and leaving the girls to earn what they can above that from tips. In many cases girls are earning better wages on this account than men, according to Miss Currey.

In other eating houses, the girls are paid \$12, with two meals a day, amounting to about \$4.20 a week, and receive no tips. This amount is not enough, Miss Currey declared, for them to live well on. They do not have comfortable rooming quarters, and cannot have the recreation they should have.

The poorest paid are the girls who do not belong to the union. Miss Currey said their wages would run about \$8 or \$9. The reason these girls do not join the union is that it takes a concerted rising up against the employer to unionize a place. The girls in the poorly paid places often do not have the courage to do so. The attitude of thought in such a situation does not allow them to take a stand, she said.

Women cannot live on less than \$16.50 a week, Miss Currey declared. She does not believe that the employer as a rule is governed by any altruistic view as to women's work. The average employer, she said, will pay no more than he has to. It is the eco-

nomie forces pushing on the employer that is bringing about a change. The employer is finding that a well paid and happy working group gives greater returns. The employer sees it as a better business policy, she said.

## UNION POLICEMEN MAY BE DISMISSED

Detroit Commissioner Says He Will Instantly Discharge Every Man Who Joins Lodge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan — Repeating his determination to crush all efforts to unionize the police department of Detroit, Police Commissioner Inghes has issued a drastic order announcing that every patrolman found to have joined the recently organized Motor City Lodge, No. 22, Fraternal Order of Police, will be instantly dismissed from the force. The police commissioner had previously ordered patrolmen who acted as temporary officers of the organization before the trial board and they were dismissed.

"We can't afford to have a union police force," said the commissioner. As long as our organization often has to fence between employers and strikers, it must be neutral and it certainly could not be that and have union affiliations. The police force of Detroit will never be unionized as long as I am head of it.

"I will crush the organization or it will crush me," declared the commissioner, adding that if necessary he would call for assistance from the state troops.

A copy of a printed circular issued and distributed by the officers of the policemen's union and which formed the basis of the dismissal of the lodge heads, was in part as follows:

"For a long time the patrolman has been on the under side—the cur of the Detroit police department. Why? Simply because he did not belong to an organization that would uphold and fight for his rights."

Another paragraph which Commissioner Inghes referred to as seditious, reads:

"There were a number of men who were compelled to remain at home when others were called to war, having a wife and children to support. When the Liberty bond drives started, and the men failed to respond liberally, they were given a lecture by their superior officers and called disloyal to their country, and compelled to take one or more of the waitresses in Chicago as a wife. We have no fear of a number that were never paid in full. Therefore that money went to the banker and away from the men who needed it for existence."

## BONUS FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — Soldiers of Wisconsin who served in the world war will receive a bonus of \$10 for each month of service, with a minimum of \$50, if the people vote favorably on a referendum on Sept. 2. The amount that would have to be raised is estimated at \$15,000,000.

## POLITICAL LABOR ALLIANCE PLANNED

Various Unions and Farm Organizations in State of Washington to Unite to Elect Men Loyal to People's Best Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington — During the recent convention of the State Federation of Labor at Bellingham, Washington, a plan was formulated looking to an alliance for political purposes of all Labor unions, all farm organizations, and 16 railway unions. William Short, president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, has been the prime mover in seeking a combination of these forces, to be termed the triple alliance in that it is to affiliate the Washington State Federation of Labor, the Washington State Grange, and the Railway Men's Welfare League. The Bellingham Labor convention endorsed the alliance with but two dissenting votes. Details of the new organization have not been completed, but representatives of the three orders have chosen Forest L. Hudson, president of the Railway Men's Welfare League, as temporary chairman of the alliance, and have made public its purposes in the following declarations:

"Believing that the office should seek the man and not the man the office, we declare the objects of the organization to be: To secure remedial legislation through political solidarity and to select and elect men and women for public service who are loyal to the best interests of all the people of the State of Washington."

"This alliance shall be composed of the membership of the following organizations: (a) all crafts affiliated with the Washington State Federation of Labor, (b) all farmers' and all railway men's organizations, (c) all such other organizations as may consistently embrace the principles of this alliance."

Details of organization are to be assigned to a committee consisting of seven representatives chosen by each of the three affiliated groups, its various provisions to be approved by referendum. It is proposed to raise a campaign fund of \$100,000 to carry out a program of elections in 1920 when alliance candidates, selected for their peculiar fitness, will be drafted and placed in the field for various official positions the organization desires to capture. The Labor organizations of this State have arrayed themselves against the "One Big Union" proposed by the radicals, and predict that it will result in "one big fizzle," but may claim that the triple alliance will form a one big union founded on Americanism, affirming that those who produce should decide who shall represent them in the Legislature and in other official positions.

## STOLEN MACHINERY RECOVERED

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday) — (By The Associated Press) — The work of recovering stolen Belgian machinery from Germany is proceeding in full swing. Approximately 3000 tons of machinery are being shipped back weekly to the original owners by German industrial firms which set them up in their own factories. The total tonnage returned on July 1 was 18,000.



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## HOW BOLSHEVISM CAME TO HUNGARY

Count Karolyi, It Is Claimed, Deliberately Sacrificed His Country, and Is More Generally Disliked Than Is Bela Kun

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—From evidence which has just been brought to light, it is clear that Count Michael Karolyi deliberately plunged Hungary into its present ruin and misery, and that the Communists do not owe their power to any sudden rising of the Bolsheviks. Today Michael Karolyi is even more generally hated in Hungary than is Bela Kun.

In the first three months of its administration, the Karolyi Government gave the most important posts to members of the extreme radical section of the Social Democratic Party. Communists were sent to provincial centers, where they exercised a tyranny which proved a perfect preparatory school for bolshevism. When Count Karolyi resolved to hand over the control of affairs to Bela Kun, the unfortunate land was already ripe for any evil.

### Bela Kun's Millions

During the three months of his government Count Karolyi was in constant intercourse with Bela Kun, and also kept in contact with Communists abroad. Bela Kun had brought with him from Russia millions of Austro-Hungarian bank notes. Most of this money had been taken by the Russians, during their occupation of Galicia, from prisoners of war and from regimental treasuries. By these means, Bela Kun had already succeeded in February in bringing together all those elements which could be bought with money.

When on March 21 the French military representatives, Colonel Vix, on behalf of the entente, delivered to Count Karolyi the well-known note over the demarcation line, the latter was in the company of the latter, now Bolshevik Minister of Education, and Boehm, the present commander-in-chief of the Red Army, formerly a typewriter agent. In the presence of these two men the Count received the note which was to afford the pretext for delivering the country over to bolshevism.

In order to deceive the Council of Ministers Count Karolyi two days before had sent a Budapest lawyer, Dr. Otto Ernst, to Belgrade. Dr. Ernst had left that city reports began to come from the Karolyi entourage to the effect that the Jugo-Slavs were preparing a Bolshevik upheaval, and that a revolutionary government would be proclaimed in Belgrade on March 22. On March 21, Dr. Ernst returned from Belgrade, and Count Karolyi summoned the same evening that historical Cabinet Council at which the abdication of his régime was announced. There he declared that the power must be given over to the Bolsheviks without any delay or further consideration, otherwise Hungary would be forestalled by the Jugo-Slavs. As a proof of this he read a report from Dr. Ernst, which later proved to be entirely false in every respect.

### Fatherland Sacrificed

After Count Karolyi had spoken, Garami, the Social Democratic Minister of Commerce, arose and declared that the bolshevism which Count Karolyi had proclaimed meant the suicide of Hungary, as not only the middle classes but socialized Labor too would be ruined. Another Social Democratic Minister, Stefan Szabo, also raised indignant protests against the Karolyi plan. As a last request from his ministerial colleagues Garami asked for a traveling passport to Switzerland, as he said he could not remain in Budapest and see his beloved fatherland sacrificed.

Mr. Garami is generally regarded as the safest man in Hungary today, and perhaps the only man who can lead the country out of its present unhappy state. He enjoys the absolute confidence of the moderate Socialists, and of organized Labor, and the bourgeoisie would welcome his taking over the government. It is constantly asserted that he has left Switzerland and is waiting in the neighborhood of Budapest ready to assume control of affairs when the present Cabinet breaks up, as it must do before very long.

Scarcely had Messrs. Garami and Szabo left the room when Count Karolyi declared the Cabinet Council at an end, and read from a sheet of paper the already prepared text of the abdication of the government. It was no sudden outbreak of bolshevism, therefore, but a deliberately organized plan which threw Hungary into the hands of the Communists.

Just how the intolerable dictatorship of Bela Kun is going to be overthrown is difficult to tell. Any real and effective strong movement from the interior of the country seems at present improbable. The aristocracy and the middle classes alike are unorganized and unarmed. On the whole they have cut rather a sorry figure in this crisis of the Nation's history, showing much more eagerness to run away than to put up any fight against the handful of almost unknown men who had seized the reins of power.

### Labor Against Bolshevism

The great body of organized Labor is solidly against the Bolshevik régime, but so far has suffered little, though discontent in its ranks is steadily growing. The masses of people in the country, too, are steadily opposed to communism, but they are just as powerless as the bourgeoisie. The peasants, however, are causing the revolutionary government great anxiety by their refusal to send any foodstuffs into Budapest, and not

all the Red Guards are strong enough to force the Hungarian farmer to surrender his stocks of provisions. As for help coming from abroad, that, too, is very doubtful at the present time. The entente seems to be far too much occupied in Paris with the Peace Conference to devote any time and attention to rescuing Hungary from a form of misgovernment for which the Nation itself is largely responsible. The Czech-Slovaks, Rumanians, Serbians, and Jugo-Slavs would each and all be willing enough to march into the country and overthrow the revolutionary government if they could get something for themselves, in addition to defeating bolshevism, of which they are all more or less in fear. Without the express and armed support of the entente, none of these people is inclined to take any decisive action alone.

The Czech-Slovaks indeed have suffered serious reverses at the hands of the Hungarian Red Army, undisciplined, disorganized, and ill-equipped as it is. They have other reasons, too, for refraining from any serious attacks against Hungary. The Prague Government's chief aim is the consolidation of the new state. The Budapest Cabinet, on the other hand, only desires to remain in power, heedless of whether the country is ruined or not. It is prepared to make any sacrifices of territory to attain its end. But any government in Hungary, which enjoyed the confidence of the people, would certainly make every endeavor to retain possession of as much of the old country as possible.

This would not suit the Czech-Slovaks at all, and they would much rather see anarchy and ruin continue in Hungary until after peace is concluded, when they are convinced the Bela Kun régime must collapse. The Rumanians, too, have their own reasons for delaying any great movement against the Hungarian Bolshevik forces. There is much discontent in their own country; their army is weak, and the map are tired of fighting. Moreover Rumania is threatened with the advance of bolshevism from the east. Similarly the Serbians and Jugo-Slavs have their own special interests to consider just now on the Italian side, and are in no position to take the initiative in conflict with the Hungarian Red Army.

It would seem altogether as though Bela Kun might hold on to power for some time, unless there should come some sudden and unexpected change in affairs. This might come from the growing shortage of foodstuffs in Budapest, or still more from the hopelessly entangled state of the national finances. Both of these matters are very serious, and might easily bring the present dictatorship to an abrupt termination at any moment.

## WORK OF FRANCE'S ANTI-DRINK LEAGUE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The National Anti-Alcoholic League, which is displaying an activity that can but have the most salutary results, is directing its propaganda especially amongst the school children of Paris and the parents of these children. The grand meeting was held at the Trocadero, Maitre Henri Robert, Bataillon of the French lawyers, presiding. Professor Dobove, permanent secretary of the Medical Faculty and president of the National Anti-Alcoholic League, revealed in a short and strong speech the abyss into which France will fall if, after having vanquished her external enemy she neglects to struggle against her internal enemy, alcohol, with its subtle physical and mental evils. Professor Dobove declared emphatically that he relied upon the sound common sense of French women to arrest the development of the scourge which was decimating the country.

Maitre Henri Robert then spoke with the eloquence and charm which have classed him amongst the leading French orators. He showed the terrible correlation between alcoholism and criminality in France, more especially juvenile criminality. The statistics he quoted were striking, although far below the truth, for they are already many years old.

In 1907 out of 1223 criminals, who came before the Courts of Justice of the Seine, no less than 263—that is to say 13 per cent—could be directly attributed to intemperance.

The eminent orator, whose speech made a great impression on his audience, concluded by asking all present to join the ranks of those who were struggling to insure a stronger and healthier France. Mr. Aubert, professor at the Charlemagne Lycée, next addressed all the children present and asked them to become ardent propagandists of temperance. His speech was warmly welcomed by the little ones, and the winners of the great anti-alcohol competition organized by the league were then awarded prizes of "savings banks" books.

### HOUSING PROBLEM IN WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The housing problem continues to be one of the big public questions of the hour all over the west. In each province, the question is being animatedly discussed, and many public meetings have gone into various phases of the case. However, no concrete action toward increasing the number of residences has yet been taken. Winnipeg is well on its way, and it is thought by all the Province will be cooperating with the Dominion Government, to spend the first \$1,000,000 on small but artistic residences. Winnipeg alone is said to be at least 5000 houses short of the demand. Yet the price of lumber is so extraordinarily high, that the housing scheme is difficult to work out. Ordinary boards, the cheapest variety of building material, sells today all over the prairies at \$48 per thousand, the same board that before the war retailed at \$18.

## TZECH LAND LAW IS A MASTERPIECE

Lands Are Said to Be Paid for as They Are Taken Over, Except Hapsburg Estates and Those of Nation's Enemies

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on July 22.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czech-Slovakia.—The Tzechs turn naturally toward the land, 60 per cent of them being said to "have some life-bond with the soil." They are remarkable farmers, but those who were not on the big estates had to content themselves with holdings scarcely large enough to maintain a family. By this means a large percentage of the people were forced into social and economic dependence.

Considering these facts, the moderation of the present law indicates that the Tzech people are capable of taking an impersonal and highly moral view. As has been stated, the lands are not all seized at once (with that idea of getting one's own that is haunting a good deal of indigestion elsewhere); and as lands are taken over they are to be paid for, except those taken from the former reigning house of Hapsburg, from present subjects of enemy states, and from persons who were actively against the Tzech-Slovak Nation during the war.

### No Seizure or Exile

The law also provides that all persons except those stipulated in the last paragraph shall be permitted to retain the same amount of land as other citizens are allowed to hold—that is, an amount below that which is defined by the National Assembly as a "large" estate. All objects on these estates which are legally and economically independent, and which are not used for agricultural purposes, are exempt from confiscation.

This, one sees, may leave many an originally German or Austrian family, not of the absentee landlord class, in line for compensation, and differs quite radically from Austria's way of acquiring possessions in the first place by seizure.

That all the objects of this law were not quite up to the law's own ethical level was shown by the fact that, as soon as the possibility of an expropriation act loomed on the horizon, certain landlords of foreign extraction began to decline to cultivate crops at all, lest the republic should share the benefit. This course only served, however, to warn the Tzechs in time, and any further manifestation of this spirit was forestalled by including in the law a clause penalizing the non-cultivation of confiscable lands.

### Definition of Large Estate

There was much debate in the Tzech-Slovak National Assembly before a definition of what constituted a "great" estate was reached. The Socialists had a great deal to say in the matter, which was considered from the point of view of what a man really needed in order to work out his own social welfare. The result was that anything in the hands of one proprietor was classified as a large estate if it comprised more than 150 hectares (about 370 acres) of tillable land, that is, of fields, meadows, orchards, or more than 250 hectares (about 615 acres) in all, forests, ponds, and pastures being included in the amount above the 150 hectares.

The Tzech-Slovak republic, entire, contains about 13,500 hectares of land, 4,200 hectares of which are in forests. Excluding the amount of land that present holders may retain, there will come under this law for redistribution about 4,300 hectares, more than 10,500 acres, of which 1,300 hectares are tillable lands.

The Tzech-Slovak National Assembly has not by any means decided upon the ways and means for redistributing this sizeable land. Indeed, it very wisely refrained from settling such measures now, but left them to be worked out by experience. Thus, the terms of this law provide a broad basis for future enactments by which the Tzech may express his growing sense of social justice.

### Land for the Soldier

One thing all are agreed upon, however, and that is that the "legions" or returned soldier who, with the Allies, or dependents of one who did not return, shall have the first benefit of this law—land for him who fought for his land, has been an axiom throughout the proceedings, and those soldiers who are not able to undertake agricultural labor will be sure of holdings.

It is pretty generally conceded that much of the land should remain in large units because of the difficulty of feeding urban populations from small, separate parcels of land. These contemplated large units do not, however, imply large proprietors, but rather groups of proprietors. There is a desire, for instance, to colonize areas now more or less deserted as a result of the war by creating village centers; but whether the holdings making up the unit shall be out-and-out owned individually, or whether there shall be some degree of communism in the plan is not yet decided. The answer to such problems will come with the progress and development of the social-consciousness of this new republic, and the tool by which these decisions will be carved out is the newly created land office, which is under direct jurisdiction of the joint ministries.

The passage of this law illustrates a thing that has been seen in many places since the world began, namely, that the mere casting of a vote is not enough in itself to establish harmony, but that this casting off has itself revealed more clearly the flaws in the social order beneath. So this law not only rights a historic wrong, but it takes up bravely the great questions of the rights of privilege and the rights of a man to the fruit of the soil he tills. And it does so with no idea of building by magic on a foundation of wreckage, but with the honest intention of traveling surely even if slowly, and reaching the goal by common effort and common experience.

In the words of a man at the very center of things in the republic, the Expropriation Act is "not revolutionary, but a solemn declaration of the rights of the State."

## TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN INDIAN EMPIRE

The Various Organizations for Spread of Temperance in India Adopt Total Abstinence

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on July 22 and 23.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In the concluding pages of the report for 1918-1919, issued by the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, a brief review is made of the varied activities of the association's temperance organization throughout the Indian Empire. The movement, it says, is organized in the main upon provincial lines, and it is in that direction that future development must be looked for. In Bengal, the premier society is the Calcutta Temperance Federation, which has much constructive work to its credit in the spheres of licensing and moral suasion. The federation lecturer, Mr. J. Niyogi, has done most valuable work in the schools and among the mill-hands during the year. Tea shops and cinema shows, postal missions, and the circulation of literature are but a few of the methods employed to counteract the influence of the liquor shops.

Similar work is undertaken by the Madras Temperance League, the Bombay Temperance Council, the United Provinces Temperance Council, and the Amritsar Temperance Society (Punjab). The association report further announces the establishment of new societies during the year at Barisal, Cuttack, Bangalore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Sikanradabad, Palampur, Rangoon and Mandalay. A good work has been done at religious fairs by the lectures of the P. P. Temperance Council, Pundit Dohi Dutta Dube, who has been particularly successful in addressing large audiences. In the course of three months of last year he registered the pledges of no less than 14,000 persons. He also induced the caste-Panchayats of Chamars, Khatiks, and Teli to pass resolutions adopting total abstinence as a rule of their respective communities.

### Network of Operations

Nor, in a survey of temperance activities in India, should omission be made of the work done by the Kayastha Temperance Office under the direction of the veteran reformer Munshi Kamta Pershad Dana; and of the annual Caine temperance fair at Lahore, attended by thousands of people.

The whole network of operations is gathered up at the All-India Temperance Conference, the fifteenth annual session of which was held at Delhi in December last, with Pundit Bishan Narain Rozdan in the chair. Delegates attended from all parts of India, and many influential public men contributed to the proceedings. The resolutions of the conference reaffirmed the belief that the only final and satisfactory solution of the drink problem would be total prohibition, but enumerated many other reforms as steps in that direction, particularly with reference to excise advisory committees and licensing boards.

The report has some very interesting pages on the connection of the drink evil with India's industrial problem. It quotes the report of the Indian Industrial Commission issued a few months ago, which urges the necessity of removing the liquor shops as far as possible from the neighborhood of mills and factories, and of providing alternative attractions in the form of places for the sale of temperance beverages. Libraries and reading rooms are also suggested as antidotes to the drink habit. Work of description has been undertaken by the Servants of India Society and the Social Service League.

### Conditions in Large Cities

Evidence accumulates that in such cities as Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras the stunted conditions under which the masses have to live are largely due to the drink evil. Writing recently in the Cooperative Quarterly, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey names this as one of the difficulties confronting the social reformer. He points out that one prominent cause of the people's indebtedness is the habit of spending money on drink, "for which ample facilities always exist near the place of work, so that as soon as a workman leaves the factory after a full day's work it is difficult for him to resist the temptation of the grog shops which are to be seen here, there, and everywhere."

The report concludes with a significant reference to the cocaine evil. Two years ago, it says, the president of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association submitted a memorandum to the Secretary of State for India calling attention to the growing seriousness of the cocaine habit, and suggesting that the Indian excise regulations relating to the drug should be assimilated to those in operation in England. A useful means of communication with the workers in India is provided by the association's journal, Abkari, 2000 copies of which were regularly circulated each quarter of last year.

## GOOD RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND SPAIN

Emphasis Is Laid on the Fact That the Two Nations Are "Latin Sisters" and Have "Common Aspirations"

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—Cynics say that the fact that when speeches are made by personages high in authority, emphasis is placed on every possible occasion on the necessity for not merely maintaining the best possible relations between France and Spain, but for improving them, while at the same time many most formidable reasons are advanced as to why these relations should be of the most intimate character, first among them being that the two nations are Latin sisters and so have common instincts and aspirations.

The cynics, declaring that this is the usual governmental game, murmur that if it comes to mere relationship there may be questions as to whether the Spanish and the French are so much sisters after all, and that in the matter of instincts and aspirations there are, apart from the main question of personal advantage, also doubts, as the experience and conduct of the last four years may have implied, while again the natural instinct of Spain in the mass, whatever political dreamers and economists may think, is to have no more to do with France or the outside world than is strictly necessary or commercially profitable.

No doubt it is well, from the governmental and other points of view, to ignore the cynics and to assume, as generally, that they are too embittered and their judgments too false. At the same time it may be justifiable for those who from afar are considering this campaign of fraternity, which is being worked from time to time at somewhat high pressure, to make certain discounts from it, and to bear one strong point in mind, and that is that, whatever statesmen and politicians may say, and however good, beyond doubt, it might be economically and politically for Spain to fuse herself with Europe in general, the great mass of the common people have now got it rooted very deeply in their consciousness that whatever may be said against Spanish isolation and the exclusiveness of this side of the Pyrenees, it was that attitude and that fact that kept Spain out of the war which has inflicted fearful injuries upon every European country engaged in it, and by simple reasoning it is considered that such isolation may keep her again out of a future war which Spain, rightly or wrongly, consider may not be very far distant.

### Spain-in-Europe Policy

This circumstance and reasoning, hardly ever mentioned by those who dilate on the international politics of Spain at the present time, may be a formidable factor in the future, and in certain eventualities a considerable difficulty in the way of carrying foreign relations beyond a certain point. Of course, with an increase of the reactionary tendency in method and in government, the people might not need to be much considered, but the reactionaries are not so enthusiastic for a Spain-in-Europe policy as the others; while, on the other hand, when the people are better educated and have arrived at some better appreciation not merely of political and economic values but of moral values also, they, in fuller control, may be more inclined to favor a new and wider foreign policy.

In their ignorance, especially now when the activities of submarines are no more and economic pressure in some important directions is being lifted, their attitude is that Europe may have its wars, and that it is better that Spain should keep shelter behind the good Pyrenees and have peace and profits. These people also preserve that they are told during the war that if they did not "come in" other nations would not speak to them afterward, whereas it is found that not only are those nations all apparently as anxious as Spain herself to make new agreements with her, and strengthen commercial and political relations, but that, in the case of France, for example, whereas it was rumored that she would make the most enormous difficulties, especially after the war of Morocco, she shows the utmost eagerness to enhance the existing friendship. However, as some of the brighter Spaniards will say, these cynics are poor stuff for hopefulness, and when provoked will spoil even their own arguments by telling you that Spain has nothing good left to her except her language!

### Sequel to "Spanish Week"

The independent student in other parts will contemplate these circumstances and views and come to his own decision upon them. But the fact of the efforts toward rapprochement is undeniable and interesting. Periodically there is a new outbreak of Franco-Spanish affection propaganda, and it is being worked strongly on the intellectual and artistic sides. The holding of the recent "Spanish week" in Paris and the exhibition in the French capital of the works of Spanish artists suggested to the French and Spanish interested in these efforts the advisability of following up the advantage quickly by doing something in Spain. This has been done, and excellently. At the beginning King Alfonso is found signing the royal decree which conceded the land on which will be built, under the auspices of the French Institute in Madrid, the school of painting, which will be called the Maison de Velasquez. Some of the main features of this scheme, by which the French Government will send art students to Madrid for a course of residence and study, just as they have been sent to Rome, have

already been described in The Christian Science Monitor, and it is a project, which, all politics apart, has everything to recommend it.

This concession of the land has only just taken place, and, at the time when this decree was being issued, Mr. Lafferre, in the name of the French Government, was enjoying a remarkable reception at Zaragoza. A banquet was given in honor of this distinguished personage of France at the Commercial Club, and the Alcalde of Zaragoza, quite overcome with his sense of the love existing between France and Spain, presented a most enthusiastic toast to the former and called upon the Aragonese to bear witness to the fact. Then, the trumpets to the full extent of their brazen capacity discharged the Marseillaise, and all the people who were present cheered to better effect than had been heard in Zaragoza for some time past.

### "Sons of the Same Mother"

It was not surprising that Mr. Lafferre was laboring under much emotion when he came to reply. What he said was this—"I greet the Spaniards as brothers in whose veins runs the same blood as in ours, and I invite anew the young Spaniards to go to France where they will be received not as guests, but as sons of the same mother." Mr. Alapetite, the French Ambassador, in the name of the French residing in Spain, gave thanks for the honor done to them, and the director-general of Bellas Artes, the sculptor, Benlliure, amid much enthusiasm, gave another toast to Franco-Spanish friendship. And so the good work goes on.

Other opportunities of conducting it are continually presented and accepted. In this matter King Alfonso could hardly play his part better, with a nicer tact, or a more careful discretion. At a time when from various quarters many criticisms are being directed against the Spanish monarchy, it is not and cannot be implied that, in such matters as this, the preservation and improvement of foreign relations by kindly tact and endeavor could be better done. His Majesty's little speeches, which, be it said, are his own work, and are not read with the kindly smile bent upon a sheet of paper, are models of what such things should be.

He has just received the eminent French sculptor, Mr. Bartholomé, who was presented to him by the Spanish sculptor, Mr. Benlliure, director-general of Bellas Artes, already referred to in the matter of the Zaragoza celebrations. Don Alfonso in warm and eulogistic terms congratulated Mr. Bartholomé, inviting him to do the utmost possible now and in the future to draw ever tighter and closer the intellectual and artistic bonds between France and Spain and to persuade the youth of France to come to Spain, where they would be received as in their own house for the King and his government would do everything that was possible to make their stay pleasant for them, and their studies advantageous. His Majesty wished Mr. Bartholomé, who was leaving that evening for Paris, "bon voyage" and said that it had been a happy thing for him to greet the king of modern sculpture, Mr. Bartholomé has received the Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella.

## AMERICAN TABLET TO JOHN HORNE TOOKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—As already pointed out in these columns, the New England Society of Brooklyn, New York, placed a tablet in St. Mary's Parish Church, Ealing, in memory of John Horne Tooke, in recognition of his action in raising a fund for relatives of American soldiers who fell on April 19, 1775, at the outbreak of the struggle for American independence; and also to commemorate the alliance in 1917 of American and British arms in a war for freedom and the right of all nations to self-government. A small portrait in bronze relief, attached to the portrait in the National Portrait Gallery. The artist is Mr. L. F. Ross, R. B. S.

Mr. R. F. Skinner, United States Consul-General, unveiling the memorial, expressed the deep regret of the United States Ambassador at his inability to be present, and proceeded to read from the notes which Mr. J. W. Davis had prepared. Horne Tooke's long life of 77 years was one of incessant activity, during which he addressed himself in turn to theology, medicine, the law, agriculture, linguistics, and statecraft. He passed his time in combative controversy with the courts, Parliament, and even the Crown itself. Those who erected that memorial tablet had chosen to preserve his action in collecting funds for the relief of certain relatives suddenly bereft of their natural protectors. On April 19, 1775, at Lexington and Concord, the smoldering passions

and resentment of the colonists of Massachusetts burst into flame and opened a civil war destined to last for eight long years. In such a war there were no neutrals. For Horne Tooke neutrality was impossible on any subject and least of all in a conflict of this character. The record of the day's proceedings on June 7, 1775, stated that at a special meeting at the King's Arms Tavern, in Cornhill, it was proposed to raise a sum of £100 to be applied to the relief of dependents of "our beloved American fellow subjects who, faithful to the character of Englishmen, preferred death to slavery, and were for that reason only inhumanly murdered by the King's troops at or near Lexington and Concord, in the Province of Massachusetts on the 19th of last April; which sum being immediately collected, it is therefore resolved that Mr. Horne Tooke should pay it tomorrow into the hands of Messrs. Brown and Collinson." Others hesitated to sign such a resolution, but Tooke signed with the intention and desire to assume full responsibility. For the bitter language used in the resolution with reference to the King's troops he was arrested, tried, and convicted of libel, and served 12 months' imprisonment, sacrificing a considerable part of his meager fortune.

The tablet also reminded them that out of the events in which Horne Tooke took a prominent part there rose in the western hemisphere a great independent nation formed of federated commonwealths. As it had grown and prospered through the years, so also had grown and prospered a chain of free commonwealths so consecrated and dedicated, circling the globe with the English speech and with Anglo-Saxon freedom. The guns fired at Concord and Lexington made possible not only the federated states of America, but called into being the great self-governing dominions of the British Empire. Today, with civil strife forgotten, with old dissensions healed, Great Britain and America made common cause against those who assailed the heritage of freedom they had received.

Mr. Lafayette Koyt de Friese, on behalf of the New England Society, presented to the vicar, who handed it to the mayor, a check for £100, representing money collected by Horne Tooke, to be used for the benefit of sufferers in the present war.

Mr. Birrell, in expressing thanks to the American Consul-General, said that henceforth in the interests of humanity England and America would never again draw swords against each other.

**MASSACHUSETTS MEN HOME**  
NEW YORK, New York.—Officers and men of the third pioneer infantry, formerly the fifth regiment, Massachusetts national guard, comprised a majority of the 2470 troops who arrived here yesterday on the transport Mexican.

## CUNARD ANCHOR

Passenger and Freight Services

**NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL**  
Orduña ..... Aug. 16  
Carmania ..... Aug. 20  
Vauban ..... Aug. 21  
Orduna ..... Sept. 13  
Carmania ..... Sept. 20

**NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON**  
Aquitania ..... July 28  
Mauretania ..... Sept. 6  
Mauretania ..... Oct. 4

**NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and SOUTHAMPTON**  
Royal George ..... July 28  
Royal George ..... Aug. 30

**NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH and CHERBOURG**  
Caronia ..... Aug. 16  
Caronia ..... Sept. 13

**NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and LONDON**  
Saxonia ..... Aug. 20

**NEW YORK TO GLASGOW**  
Columbia ..... Aug. 30

**NEW YORK TO PIRAEUS**  
Pannonia ..... Aug. 28

**BOSTON TO GLASGOW**  
Anglo-Mexican ..... Aug. 2  
Scindia ..... Aug. 16

**BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL**  
Marcharda ..... July 30  
Ikala ..... Aug. 20

**BOSTON TO LONDON**  
Indianola ..... Aug. 2

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## TRADE COMBINES IN UNITED KINGDOM

Minority Report of Trusts Committee Declares That Free Competition No Longer Governs the Business World

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on July 21, 22 and 23.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—Though the recommendations made by the members of the Committee on Trusts in their recent report are unanimously arrived at, a minority of four members, consisting of Ernest Bevin, J. A. Hobson, W. H. Watkins, and Sidney Webb, do not consider that the report goes far enough, and they therefore attach a further report of their own. "The fact is," they state, "free competition no longer governs the business world. The common assumption that the rivalry of traders affords a guarantee that the price of commodities will oscillate closely about the necessary cost of production—whatsoever may have been its degree of truth in the past—is now, in this country, nowhere to be implicitly relied on. It is nowadays open to doubt whether we ever buy anything at the cost of production. We find that capitalist combination, in one or another form, and at one or another stage of production, transportation, and distribution, now loads in varying degrees the price of practically everything that we purchase.

"Restriction of Output." "The larger gains which are admittedly thus obtained are attributable mainly to three sources: The saving of wasteful costs of competition; the reduced expenses of production by better technical and business organization; the monopolistic fixing of prices at what the trade will bear. We may observe that this last source of gain, involving usually an actual rise in prices, almost always and of necessity involves a lower aggregate production than would have emerged had the arrangement not been made. It amounts, in fact, to restriction of output."

"The minority do not propose that any action should be taken to prevent or obstruct combination or association in capitalist enterprise. Apart from the experience that no such interference can be made effective, they state that association and combination in production and distribution are steps in the greater efficiency, the increased economy, and the better organization of industry. They regard this evolution as both inevitable and desirable. It is, however, plain, in their opinion, that the change from competitive rivalry to combination calls for corresponding developments to secure for the community both safeguards against the evils of monopoly, and at least a large share of the economic benefits of the better organization of industry which it promotes.

"Profiteering may in some cases be kept in check," the report resumes, "without preventing the better organization to be obtained by combination, by the existence of a rival who cannot be persuaded to enter the combination, and who can be relied upon to serve only the public interest. The cooperative movement, which returns to its customers in proportion to their purchases all the surplus that it makes over cost, serves incidentally as a check on profit-making combinations, into none of which will it ever consent to enter. The national factories have been found by the government extremely valuable in this respect during the war. If they could be continued in peace for the production of certain essential commodities, for the protection of the public of consumers, their value in serving as a check upon capitalist combinations might be considerable.

"In considering the prevalence of capitalist combinations in British industry, it is impossible to leave out of account the check upon profiteering which may be afforded by foreign imports. This operates, however, only so long as the foreign producers are not also brought within the combination. Whilst the imposition of import duties would increase the power of combinations to raise prices, 'free trade' is not, in itself, a complete safeguard against it.

"Nor is the objection to the profiteering of capitalist combinations removed by the imposition of a tax which diverts to the exchequer some or all of what is unnecessarily extracted from the consumer. Such a tax, whilst levied apparently upon profits, may be held to make the government participant in the excesses. Such a tax has the further evil that the government has even an interest in the increase of his gains. It may be better to have an excess profits duty than not to have it, when there are excess profits about; but it would be far more profitable to the community (and, therefore, also to the exchequer) if there were no excess profits to tax."

Need of Price Control. The minority members have come to the conclusion that the only effective safeguard against the absorption by a capitalist combination of more than the necessary return appears to be the control of prices. They regard the experience, during the war, of the full and precise "costing" of every part of a commodity as affording valuable experience for the future fixing by government departments of a maximum price for particular articles which can be standardized.

Where, as is evidenced in the case in various highly organized capitalist enterprises, the minority conclude, "competition is being rapidly displaced by combination, largely monopolistic in its structure and powers, and tending to restrict output with a

view to raising prices or preventing their fall, we hold that it is contrary to the public interest to allow such enterprises to remain in private hands. In some cases their functions may more advantageously be assumed by the cooperative movement. In others their place may be taken by municipal enterprises. Where the enterprise is national in scope, and especially where its product enters into practically universal consumption, we see no alternative to state ownership. But state ownership does not necessarily imply state management. In some cases it may be preferable to lease the enterprise, with prescribed schedules of price and wages, and other necessary conditions, for management either by a local authority, a cooperative society, or a joint stock company."

## INFLATED ASSESSMENT AND REALTY BOOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan.—How to find additional revenue for the urban municipalities of the Province was the chief topic at the Union of Saskatchewan municipal convention here. Land is the principal basis of taxation in this Province, about 80 per cent of the revenue of cities being derived from that source. Inflated assessment during the real estate boom prior to 1914 has resulted in the wholesale abandonment of city and town lots by the owners, who prefer to let the city take the property rather than pay the arrears of taxes charged against the land. In Moose Jaw, for example, one-fourth of the townsite is under tax sale proceedings. Some years ago an annual increase of 30 per cent in population was common in the larger cities and energies were taxed to keep pace with the demands for extension of public services. Land assessments were inflated in order to increase borrowing powers.

The question, discussed under four subheads, was: (a) Should there be an unearned increment tax, (b) taxation of improvements, (c) income tax, (d) suggestions for a more equitable distribution of taxation according to ability to pay. It was decided to appoint a special committee to meet the provincial government and discuss the question. The meeting in the meantime decided that pending the outcome of the conference with the government, relief might be secured to some extent by legislation permitting the municipalities to collect licenses from institutions not at present subject to municipal license and by transferring to the municipalities revenue now enjoyed solely by the provincial government.

Resolutions were passed asking that municipalities be given power to collect automobile licenses, and impose an amusement tax. In connection with the federal offer of a loan to the provincial government for the purpose of building homes for soldiers, a motion was passed that the loan be accepted and be made available to any citizen of moderate means who desired to own his own home.

## IRON INVESTIGATION IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

EDMONTON, Alberta.—Dr. J. A. Allen, one of the foremost scientific men of the University of Alberta, will make the investigation of the iron occurrences of the Province of Alberta for the industrial branch of the provincial government. Dr. Gwillim of Queen's University, was first invited to accept this assignment, but having accepted an appointment for work with the British Columbia Government, was unable to undertake the Alberta investigation. While details of the work of investigation have not yet been given out, it is certain that the assignment will include at least a general survey of the iron ore deposits lying across the Great Divide and in British Columbia, for such deposits are known to exist near the Alberta border.

## AMERICAN FLIERS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The first international flight between the United States and Canada since the war ended took place, recently, when four American airmen paid a courtesy visit to the Aerial League of the British Empire, Montreal Branch, by a flight from the Junior Camp, Plattsburg, New York. The party included Major H. M. Hobbs, Lieut. O. S. Farmer, Lieut. Thomas Phillips, and Ensign G. D. Garmon. Before the visitors left, they gave a public demonstration by carrying a passenger from Cartierville, six miles from the city, over the mountain and city to St. Lambert, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal, this passenger being Mrs. Edmund Greenwood, whose husband is honorary treasurer of the Aerial League.

## LAND FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—That in cases where it is found necessary, privately owned lands will be expropriated, to enable soldiers under the soldier settlement scheme to secure farms on which to establish homes, was the statement made here by Mr. W. J. Black, chairman of the board. Total loans to date in Canada under the scheme, he said, amounted to \$17,761,605, and altogether 14,500 soldiers had been placed on the land.

## PRE-WAR TRADE IS RESUMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN DIEGO, California.—The steamship San Antonio, flying the house-flag of the Pan-American Steamship Company, has arrived from Acapulco, Honduras. The vessel was loaded with coffee and sugar, and is the first merchandise ship to enter this port since the war.

## SOCIAL REFORM IN UNITED KINGDOM

Feeling Shown That Only the People as a Whole Have Any Right of Possession Over the New Sources of Wealth

By The Christian Science Monitor special parliamentary correspondent.

WESTMINSTER, England.—It was always one of the commonplaces of British social reformers that Britain's lead in the industrial race of the nineteenth century was too dearly won at the cost of the well-being of the people. Slums, intemperance, and other evils, are part of the price which we are still paying, and the war has brought home to us with a new poignancy the crucial nature of the whole problem. Social unrest is notably due to high prices, bolshevism, and those other causes which the war has driven into prominence; it is the inevitable, healthy reaction of humanity against evil social conditions, and as such it was a well-known phenomenon long before Lenin gave the reactionaries of Europe a new and welcome excuse for suppressing popular movements. But today it presents a more urgent problem than ever: first, because everybody wants reform quickly and can't get it; second, because unrest is more widespread and goes deeper than ever before; third, because even the most orderly classes in society have lost some of their previous faith in the social and political institutions which they once thought inviolable, and therefore tend to decry the whole parliamentary system, and with it the conception of democracy.

## Under the Shadow

When Parliament met in January these factors were in full blast in the country, and before the winter was over they had produced a very acute situation. The three great advocacy organizations known as the Triple Alliance—the Miners Federation, the National Union of Railwaymen, and the Transport Workers Federation—suffered under a sharp sense of grievance on various grounds and, at the same time, published an ambitious program of reforms in wages and conditions of labor. And the seriousness of the matter lay in the fact that war conditions had transferred the control of mines and of railways to the State and that therefore the threatened quarrel would have almost been a civil war. For about three weeks from March 1 the country lived uneasily under the shadow of the coming trouble, anxiously speculating upon the outcome which was thus described (after the event) by the New Statesman: "a weekly Socialist review, an advocacy of Labor policies conducted with conspicuous ability and fairness."

"If the Miners Federation had rejected the terms offered by the government and had withdrawn, on the expiry of the strike notices, the labor of their 800,000 members; if the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen had been equally recalcitrant with regard to their own quarrel with the government, and had drawn out their 500,000 members; if the Transport Workers Federation, which had its own claims, had cast in its lot with the miners and railwaymen, as it was probably bound in honor to do, Great Britain would have been nearer a social revolution than anyone had previously thought possible. These organizations, united in what is called the Triple Alliance, comprise, with the families of their members, something like 7,000,000 persons, or one-sixth of the whole population of Great Britain. A struggle between them and the government must have been fierce and relentless. It must have been short, for the whole country would have been in a week or two, fireless, foodless, trainless, and powerless. The government would necessarily have stuck at nothing to suppress what would have been a lawless as it was—essentially an act of civil war; within 24 hours the whole country would have been in military occupation."

## The Eight-Hour Day

The crisis passed, leaving certain valuable results behind it. It showed the general public the real causes of unrest; it warned the reactionary classes that their day was finally over; and it proved that the vast bulk of British workmen were reasonable people if reasonably treated. Incidentally it gave a remarkable opportunity for Mr. Thomas and Mr. Smillie to show the quality of their leadership. The effect of the crisis upon national policy was seen at once. The government renewed its promise to the railwaymen of an eight-hour day, and the old jingle was heard once more: "Eight hours to work, Eight hours to play, Eight hours to sleep, And eight hob a day."

Not an unreasonable program. And when the public realized that 50s. a week was really worth about 25s. it showed but little tendency to criticize the Labor unions. Besides, it had been educated by great industrialists like Lord Leverhulme (of "Sunlight Soap") and Mr. Hichens (of Cammell Laird, the great shipbuilders) to believe that a six-hour day was the best working period for master and man alike. Thus it was ready for a big reform program in the industrial world.

The Coal Commission has carried the education of the public still further, though sometimes its teachings have been contradictory. As in the similar case of the railways, publicity has revealed the fact that we are no longer enjoying the much-vaunted benefits of individualism and free competition in industry. Competition is being carefully eliminated and combination has taken its place. This might seem to be a lesson in nationalization. Why should the community not benefit from the results of combi-

nation rather than a few capitalists? The question has been asked a thousand times during the sittings of the Coal Commission, and at first it was answered by the glib remark that "Parliament will nationalize the coal mines next session." Today the prediction is not made with the same confidence that it was six weeks ago. Doubts are now creeping in. People remember the failures of government management in many departments during the war, and they are beginning to be impressed by the well-known unanimous opposition of the commercial community to state ownership.

The socialist tide is therefore not flowing nearly as strongly as it did a few months ago, partly owing to the consideration mentioned above and partly owing to the failure of the Labor Party in Parliament. None the less the legislative program of the government stands as proof that practical socialism in several new and different forms has come to stay. In housing, in the generation and control of electricity, in public health, and in aviation, the sphere of the State is being generously enlarged; and if, for instance, the promising beginning of oil-prospecting at Chesterfield leads to substantial results, there is little doubt that the oil wells will be government property. No one but the people as a whole has any right of possession over new sources of wealth today.

## CONSUMERS ASK IMMEDIATE RELIEF

Prompt Action by Congress to Regulate Food Sales Urged in Lieu of Further Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Intimation that Congress would bring about better conditions by passing the Kenyon-Anderson Bill than by undertaking a fresh investigation, with its attendant delay, was set forth in a letter addressed to George H. Tinkham, Representative from Massachusetts, who last week introduced a bill asking for \$30,000 for food investigation, by Miss Jessie R. Havor, legislative representative of the National Consumers League.

While acknowledging that all women who grapple with the high cost of living would be grateful for this evidence that Congress is coming to the rescue, Miss Havor reminded Mr. Tinkham that a very thorough investigation took place last winter before both houses of Congress, and that the revelations then made have been known to women in all parts of the country.

"As a result of the hearings, what is known as the Kenyon-Anderson Bill has been drawn, with the cooperation of all the interests most concerned, i. e. the producers, the farmers, and the consumers," wrote Miss Havor. "This bill seems to strike at the root of the evil, namely the monopoly which is exercised by the five great packers of the country, a monopoly so far-reaching that it threatens to extend to all lines of food products. We are convinced that sufficient facts have been brought to light to warrant Congress in passing the Kenyon-Anderson Bill. This bill will tend to open the channels of commerce which have been closed by the packers, and will make possible consumers' cooperation whereby new local distributing centers may be started by the consumers themselves. Things have reached such a crisis that nothing short of the above program can meet the situation, from our point of view, and we are hoping that such a program will be immediately pushed by Congress."

## CANADA'S SWISS TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Restrictions on all branches of export trade with Switzerland have been removed, it is officially announced by Monsieur Iseli, Consul-General for Switzerland, who is resident in Montreal. During the war the allied governments required to be satisfied by prima facie evidence that everything exported to Switzerland was for the use of bona fide residents of that country. This was in order to prevent any attempt at smuggling goods through into Germany. A multiplication of these restrictions necessarily worked a hardship upon Canadian export trade with Switzerland, a good volume of which was formerly enjoyed. Now the only problem left facing the exporter to Switzerland is that of ocean tonnage. It is pointed out by those in touch with this export trade that there are vast possibilities in Switzerland for Canadian manufacturers and that at the recent world exposition held in Lyons, France, the Swiss business men who were present were much interested in many Canadian manufactured articles.

## FLIERS REACH CANADA

TORONTO, Ontario.—A party of about 25 officers sent to Canada from Shoreham, England, to assist in setting up and flying the captured German airplane at the Canadian National Exhibition flying circus, has arrived in Toronto. For several months past these men have been flying the machines across the Channel to England, where they superintended the packing for the trip to Canada.

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## GENERAL SMUTS EXPLAINS ATTITUDE

As a Signatory, With Reservation, of Treaty, He Says That in It the Peoples Have Not Achieved Peace Anticipated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office.

LONDON, England.—The European News Office of The Christian Science Monitor has received the following statement from General Smuts, one of the signatories of the Versailles peace treaty. The general, who represented the South African Union, was understood to have signed the document with reservation:

"I have signed the peace treaty, not because I consider it a satisfactory document, but because it is imperatively necessary to close the war; because the world needs peace above all, and nothing could be more fatal than the continuance of the state of suspense between war and peace. The six months since the armistice" was signed have perhaps been as upsetting, unsettling, and ruinous to Europe as the previous four years of war. I look upon the peace treaty as the close of these two chapters of war and armistice, and only on that ground do I agree to it.

## Real Peace Not Achieved

"I say this now, not in criticism but in faith; not because I wish to find fault with the work done, but rather because I feel that in the treaty we have not yet achieved the real peace to which our peoples were looking, and because I feel that the real work of making peace will only begin after this treaty has been signed, and a definite halt has thereby been called to the destructive passions that have been desolating Europe for nearly five years. This treaty is simply the liquidation of the war situation in the world."

"The promise of the new life, the victory of the great human ideals, for which the peoples have shed their blood and their treasure without stint, the fulfillment of their aspirations toward a new international order, and a fairer, better world, are not written in this treaty, and will not be written in treaties. 'Not in this mountain, nor in Jerusalem, but in spirit and in truth,' as the Great Master said, must the foundations of the new order be laid. A new heart must be given, not only to our enemies, but also to us; a contrite spirit for the woes which have overwhelmed the world; a spirit of pity, mercy, and forgiveness for the sins and wrongs which we have suffered. A new spirit of generosity and humanity, born in the hearts of the peoples in this great hour of common suffering and sorrow, can alone heal the wounds which have been inflicted on the body of Christendom."

"And this new spirit among the peoples will be the solvent for the problems which the statesmen have found too hard at the conference."

"There are territorial settlements which will need revision. "There are guarantees laid down, which we all hope will soon be found out of harmony with the new peaceful temper and unarmed state of our former enemies."

"There are punishments foreshadowed, over most of which a calmer mood may yet prefer to pass the sponge of oblivion."

## More Tolerable Indemnities

"There are indemnities stipulated, which cannot be enacted without grave injury to the industrial revival of Europe, and which it will be in the interests of all to render more tolerable and moderate."

"There are numerous pin-pricks, which will cease to pain under the healing influences of the new international atmosphere."

"The real peace of the peoples ought to follow, complete, and amend the peace of the statesmen."

"In this treaty, however, two achievements of far-reaching importance for the world are definitely recorded. The one is the destruction of Prussian militarism; the other is the institution of the League of Nations. I am confident that the League of Nations will prove the path of escape for Europe out of the ruin brought about by this war."

"But the league is as yet only a form. It still requires the quickening life, which can only come from the active interest and the vitalizing contact of the peoples themselves. The new creative spirit, which is once more moving among the peoples in their anguish, must fill the institution with life, and with inspiration for the pacific ideals born of this war, and so convert it into a real instrument of progress. In that way the abolition of militarism, in this treaty unfortunately confined to the enemy, may soon come as a blessing and relief to the allied peoples as well."

## Need of Common Service

"And the enemy peoples should, at the earliest possible date, join the league, and in collaboration with the allied peoples learn to practice the great lesson of this war, that not in separate ambitions or in selfish domination, but in common service for the

great human causes, lies the true path of national progress. "This joint collaboration is especially necessary today for the reconstruction of a ruined and broken world."

"The war has resulted, not only in the defeat of the enemy armies, but has gone immeasurably further. We witness the collapse of the whole political and economic fabric of central and eastern Europe. Unemployment, starvation, anarchy, war, disease, despair, stalk through the land. Unless the victors can effectively extend a helping hand to the defeated and broken peoples, a large part of Europe is threatened with exhaustion and decay. Russia has already walked into the night, and the risk that the rest may follow is very grave indeed."

"The effects of this disaster would not be confined to central and eastern Europe. For civilization is one body, and we are all members of one another."

"A supreme necessity is laid on all to apply with this situation. And in the joint work of beneficence, the old feuds will tend to be forgotten, the roots of reconciliation among the peoples will begin to grow again, and ultimately flower into active, fruitful, lasting peace."

## Saving the Wreckage

"To the peoples of the United States and the British Empire, who have been exceptionally blessed with the good things of life, I would make a special appeal. Let them exert themselves to the utmost in this great work of saving the wreckage of life and industry on the Continent of Europe. They have a great mission, and in fulfilling it they will be as much blessed as blessing."

"All this is possible, and, I hope, capable of accomplishment; but only on two conditions."

"In the first place, the Germans must convince our peoples of their good faith, of their complete sincerity through a really honest effort to fulfill their obligations under the treaty to the extent of their ability. They will find the British people disposed to meet them halfway in their unexplained difficulties and perplexities. But any resort to subterfuges or to underhand means to defeat or evade the peace treaty will only revive old suspicions and rouse anger and prove fatal to a good understanding."

"And in the second place, our allied peoples must remember that God gave them overwhelming victory, victory far beyond their greatest dreams, not for small, selfish ends, not for financial or economic advantages, but for the attainment of the great human ideals, for which our heroes gave their lives, and which are the real victors in this war of ideals."

## BRITISH WOMEN AND THE LAW

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland, the president, Mr. Robert G. Warren, referred to the Qualification for Women Bill which had recently passed the House of Lords, and which provided for the admission of women as students of the Inns of Court, and for their being called to the bar and practicing as barristers and solicitors. This bill did not extend to Ireland, and the Lord Chancellor had asked what their attitude would be if it were made applicable. The council had replied that there would be no objection, as long as any amendment to the bill included the admission of women to practice as barristers as well as solicitors. When one looked at what women had done during the war, he did not think the council, as reasonable men, could have come to any other conclusion. He hoped, when he addressed them at their next meeting, that the proposed amendment would have become law, and that they would be in a position to welcome women as members of the profession.

## MR. STEFANSSON IN THE ROCKIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the noted Canadian explorer, has arrived here previous to visiting Banff in the Rocky Mountains, where he will camp during the balance of the summer above the snow line. He will spend his time in writing a report of his explorations in the far north, for the Canadian Government and will also work on his book, for which the publishers are already clamoring.

## PRIETO PARTY IN SPANISH ELECTIONS

Leader of Liberal Democrats Says They Are Sincere and Convinced Supporters of Monarchy—Social Peace Assured

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain.

MADRID, Spain.—The most important party meeting held at the outset of the election campaign was that of the Liberal Democrats, headed by Garcia Prieto, or the Marqués de Albuemas, as he is more frequently styled in these days. There has been some curiosity as to the situation and action of these Democrats in the present crisis, for though they have been associated with various combined movements of the Left, along with the Romanist Liberals, as in the case of the protest to Mr. Maura against the continuance of the suspension of the constitutional guarantees during the election period, they have not taken any formidable part in the development of the Left combination, and it appeared to some critics that they were disposed to be more susceptible to government influences than the other sections. That in all the circumstances they were a most important influence in the case, as it was being presented, was an obvious fact. Their meeting was a very large one, composed of deputies and senators from all parts, some of them of much distinction, and it was held in the Senate house.

## Monarchy and Democrats

The Marqués de Albuemas made a long and important speech to this gathering at the opening of the meeting, voicing, to begin with, the delightful sentiment that they were about to put themselves in contact with the electorate and fill their glasses at the purest fountain of universal suffrage. He had called that meeting to arrange their procedure. The Liberal Democrats, he said, were sincere and convinced monarchists, considering that the monarchy was not merely an accidental thing, but it was an essential form in Spain, since, besides assuring social peace, it signified and represented the development of the great material interests of the country. The party sustained in the same way the view that there was no incompatibility between the monarchy and the advanced sections in the political and social order; and, responding to the traditions of their sentiments they respected the free exercise of the royal prerogative dissolving the Cortes, and set themselves to contest the elections with enthusiasm, seeking the ratification of their powers from the electoral body, but with the firm, sincere, and determined intention of debating with all serenity and amplitude in the new Parliament the responsibility of those who had counseled the dissolution of the Cortes, leading the country in that supreme hour to the disturbance that an election contest produced in order to be able to govern according to ideas and proceedings which indicated reaction and were entirely incompatible with what at present existed in all the countries of the world.

## Action of Socialists

The Marqués de Albuemas proceeded to make incisive comments on the Romanist Government and the causes that brought about its fall. Speaking of the Spanish Socialists, he deplored the fact that they were associating themselves with the enemies of the régime unlike the Socialists in other countries. The Liberal Democrats felt the necessity of social evolution, which was imposing itself more and more each day, and they believed that there was no other remedy than to recognize it and to open for it a wide road by new legislation. They viewed not merely with sympathy but with enthusiasm many of the conclusions of the last international Socialist congress at Berne.

Dealing, then, with the pending elections, he said they had no incompatibilities of any kind with the other branches of the Liberal Party, nor with their governmental affinities, and consequently if the others reciprocated, the first thing they would do would be to arrange that in the electoral struggle there should be no fight between brothers, but that they would unite to do their utmost to bring about the triumph of their common ideals.

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# HEARING IS RESUMED IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EQUITY CASE

## TESTIMONY HEARD BEFORE A MASTER

Official Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Hearings of the suits of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society v. The Christian Science Board of Directors and J. V. Dittmore v. The Christian Science Board of Directors resumed before a Master in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, The Christian Science Monitor gives space below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

### TWENTIETH DAY

Supreme Judicial Court Room, Boston, Massachusetts, July 23, 1919.

Adam H. Dickey, Resumed

Q. (By Mr. Krauthoff.) Mr. Dickey, with respect to the relationship of the branches of The Mother Church to The Mother Church, and the compliance by the branch churches with the requirements of the Manual of The Mother Church, has the Board of Directors exercised any powers under that? A. They have.

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment. I could not hear that question on account of the noise outside.

Mr. Krauthoff—Will you read it to me, please?

[The question is read.]

Mr. Whipple—Well, I want to object to that, unless we have pointed out what there is in the Manual giving any such authority, and the specific instances, if any.

The Master—This question appears to call for specific instances.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, there is nothing in the Manual giving any such right or authority, if we read it intelligently. Article XXIII, Section 1, says:

"The Mother Church of Christ, Scientist, shall assume no general official control of other churches."

The Master—You read that yesterday. I think I shall let him answer, subject to your objection. What we are after now is to find out what course of practice has been followed, and to what extent, and by whom it has been acquiesced in.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—It is all taken subject to your objection.

Mr. Whipple—And Your Honor carries in mind also—

The Master—You stated the grounds of your objection, that it is contrary to the Manual for the directors to exercise any such supervisory authority as he refers to.

Mr. Whipple—Go on, Mr. Krauthoff. Get it in as brief a form as you can.

Q. Have instances arisen in which branch churches overlooked the requirement of the Manual with respect to holding one lecture annually? A. There have.

The Master—Now you are following a little different line from that indicated by your question. Were you not going to ask him state what the practice has been?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes; I was going to follow that now.

The Master—Going to follow it by leading questions before he has stated all that he can state without them?

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, I was calling his attention to a particular subject.

The Master—Has the time come for that?

Q. In what particulars has the board taken up the question of the relation of the branch churches to The Mother Church? A. Why, there are 65 or 60 by-laws in the Manual requiring—

The Master—Now, pause a minute. Strike that out. Confine your attention to the particular question, and answer that, and we shall get along very much faster, if you can do that.

The Witness—Yes, I am aware that you will have difficulty in doing that, but try.

The Witness—May I hear that question again?

[The question is read to the witness as follows: "In what particulars has the board taken up the question of the relation of the branch churches to The Mother Church?"]

A. Whenever a branch church has disobeyed or broken a by-law of The Mother Church, the directors have taken the matter up, and either had a right adjustment made, or taken action in the way of discipline against the branch church.

Q. In what particular instance? State the kind of things that arose. A. Well, in regard to fulfilling the requirement of the Manual in reference to lectures, holding lectures every year; also in regard to the recognition of other branch churches in the same city, and the requirement that they shall maintain Christian fellowship with each other.

Q. Are you able now to state the instances? Mr. Whipple intimated that we would be required to show the instances, but I think that that would extend the inquiry.

of the Manual of which we have not before spoken? I do not assume that it will change Your Honor's ruling, but I think, in justice to our position—

The Master—You wish to state a further ground of objection to the inquiry?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—Refer to it as briefly as you can. We all have the Manual.

Mr. Whipple—Article XXV of the Manual is as follows:

The Master—Is it necessary to read it?

Mr. Whipple—It is only a line and I think it is perfectly clear:

"For The Mother Church Only, Section 1. The Church Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, written by Mary Baker Eddy and copyrighted, is adapted to 'The Mother Church only.'"

The Master—Now, you may continue.

The Witness—There have been other cases where Christian Science churches have had readers who were not members of The Mother Church, and the directors have taken that into consideration and required the Church to obey the by-law.

Mr. Krauthoff—We offer a letter from the directors to the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society of April 13, 1916. I have a letter press copy of it. The original, of course, is in the possession of the trustees.

The Master—Is this something referred to yesterday?

Mr. Krauthoff—No.

[The letter press copy referred to is passed by Mr. Krauthoff to Mr. Whipple.]

Mr. Whipple—What is this pertinent to?

Mr. Krauthoff—That, if Your Honor please, is offered to show an action by the directors with respect to the manner of printing Christian Science pamphlets in foreign languages.

The Master—It would properly have come in earlier in your examination, would it not?

Mr. Krauthoff—Chronologically, yes. The Master—It is something you have discovered since, is it?

Mr. Krauthoff—Something which I have found in the course of my research which I thought would be helpful, and which will only take a few minutes. I am not going to examine upon it.

Mr. Whipple—The communication does not seem to me to be of any importance one way or the other. I do not think it is material. If you will hand it to His Honor and His Honor rules it is, we will say nothing about it.

[The letter press copy referred to is passed to the Master.]

The Master—It is a communication from the directors to the trustees. I think that you may put it in if you deem it of any consequence. I may say that I do not, at present, see that it is of any significance, but I should have to say the same thing about a good many other communications from the directors to the trustees that have been put in. If you think it is necessary to complete the history, you may put it in.

Mr. Krauthoff—Thank you very much.

"April 13, 1916.  
Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society,  
Boston, Massachusetts.  
Dear Friends:

"At a special meeting of this board held April 13 the following vote was passed:

"The secretary was instructed to notify the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society that in the publication of pamphlets and other Christian Science literature in foreign languages the term 'Christian Science' should be translated into the proper words of such foreign language, with the exception that the first occurrence of the term 'Christian Science' in the text of any translation shall be immediately followed by the words 'Christian Science' in parentheses; this rule being based on the assumption that all such translations of pamphlets shall be printed with the original English and the translation on opposite pages.

"Very sincerely,  
"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS."

[The letter press copy of which the foregoing is a copy is marked Exhibit 684, R. H. J.]

The Master—If my recollection is correct, we have had something else on the same subject.

Mr. Krauthoff—I think it has been mentioned.

Q. Mr. Dickey, have you in your hands the Christian Science pamphlet printed alternately in English and Spanish? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And does the manner of the printing of that pamphlet correspond with this letter I have read? A. It does.

Mr. Whipple—May I ask, Mr. Krauthoff, what you think the significance of that evidence is?

Mr. Krauthoff—Why, the significance of this evidence is that the directors directed the manner in which the words 'Christian Science' should appear in these pamphlets in foreign languages, and the trustees obeyed the direction.

Mr. Whipple—Well, now, if Your Honor please, I will defer counsel to point out, in the whole history of the relations with these trustees since they have been in office, a single case where a reasonable suggestion, indeed, almost any sort of suggestion, that has been made by these directors the trustees have not complied with. They have regarded it as a matter of duty to do it, gladly do it, when the beneficiaries were making suggestions which were for mutual interest; and why should we cover this record with a lot of instances where they have done it?

The Master—I suggest, in view of that statement, that the record contain a memorandum to the effect that the suggestion made by the directors

in the letter of April 13, just put in, was complied with by the trustees.

Mr. Krauthoff—That is satisfactory. I did not expect to put the whole pamphlet in evidence. I was simply going to have them marked for identification.

The Master—If that memorandum is put on the record, substantially in the form that I suggest, there will be no occasion for that, will there?

Mr. Krauthoff—No, that would be all right. Thank you.

The Witness—Mr. Krauthoff, may I speak to you, please?

The Master—Mr. Krauthoff, I think Mr. Dickey desires to say something to you.

The Witness—Could I speak to you just a minute?

[Mr. Krauthoff goes to the witness stand and confers with the witness.]

Mr. Krauthoff—I will hand Mr. Whipple a number of other pamphlets in foreign languages that I shall be glad to have him examine with a view to seeing to what extent the trustees continued to follow that suggestion.

Mr. Whipple—In view of the statement I have made, I do not care to look at them all. I have asked you to point out a case where these trustees have not complied with any reasonable suggestion that the directors had made, and you cannot do it.

Q. I call your attention to a pamphlet on Christian Science translated into Dutch, containing a lecture by Mr. Chadwick. State whether the name 'Christian Science' appears in the Dutch translation in the Dutch language or in the English language.

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment.

The Master—It seems to me, in view of the agreement that the directors' suggestion or requirement, by whatever name you may call it, were complied with, it is not necessary.

Mr. Krauthoff—That was true in the case of the Spanish translation. I am now offering in the case of the Dutch translation, a pamphlet to show that they did not do it.

Mr. Whipple—Who did not do it?

Mr. Krauthoff—The trustees.

Mr. Whipple—What trustees?

Mr. Krauthoff—The trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Mr. Whipple—I am talking about these gentlemen.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, these gentlemen, the plaintiffs in this case, did not do it in the case of this Dutch pamphlet that I am now calling to the attention of the witness, which I offered to show to Mr. Whipple.

The Master—In how many instances do you claim that the letter, Exhibit 684, was not complied with?

Mr. Krauthoff—I have here some three or four pamphlets which I will state generally to the Court.

The Master—Do you mean that there are three or four instances that you expect to show in which the trustees did not comply?

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, this letter—

The Master—With Exhibit 684, if that is the number?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

The Master—Then you had better put them in all at once, I think.

Mr. Krauthoff—I was going to do that.

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment, if Your Honor please. I do not think counsel can put them in until he shows that they were printed—were printed after the date of this letter which he has put in.

The Master—I am expecting that the date of the pamphlets will show that.

Mr. Whipple—Let us see if it does.

The Master—When you offered those pamphlets to Mr. Whipple before you did not tell him what you thought they showed. Now that you have told him let him look at the pamphlets, and show them all to him, so as to see if we cannot deal with them all at once.

[The pamphlets are handed to Mr. Whipple.]

Mr. Whipple—May I take that letter a moment, if you please?

The Master—Where is Exhibit 684? Until we get the terms of that letter I do not see how we could do anything with these. (The letter is produced.) We now have the original.

Mr. Krauthoff will leave with Mr. Whipple a Spanish pamphlet, which we claim is correct, to compare. (Handing pamphlet to Mr. Whipple.) Mr. Whipple—You have handed me one in Dutch by Chadwick, have you, which you say does not comply?

Mr. Whipple—The trouble is you don't state—

The Master—One moment, gentlemen.

Mr. Whipple—Your evidence right.

The Master—One moment, gentlemen. Mr. Krauthoff has followed a course suggested by me in the hope that we might be able to deal with these pamphlets all at once.

Mr. Whipple—Very well. Your Honor.

The Master—In an endeavor to save time.

Mr. Whipple—I have been handed seven pamphlets. The first—

Mr. Krauthoff—Now, if Your Honor please—

The Master—Pause a moment. You have examined them all you desire for the present, have you?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—Will you hand them back, then, to Mr. Krauthoff?

Mr. Whipple—I would like to identify the ones I hand back.

Mr. Bates—We didn't identify them when we handed them to you.

The Master—Suppose you give them to Mr. Krauthoff first and see what he wants to do about them. We will see that the identification is properly taken care of.

Mr. Whipple—Well, then, would Your Honor let him identify them now. I want to have them identified because we do not want—

The Master—We will have them identified.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—You have seen them now and you know what they are.

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

The Master—Now, what course, Mr. Krauthoff, do you desire to take with them?

Mr. Krauthoff—I shall have them all marked for identification.

The Master—Well, first, I suppose, finding out what the witness has got to say about them, if anything. Perhaps he hasn't anything.

Mr. Krauthoff—The pamphlets speak for themselves, if Your Honor please.

The Master—Very good. You identify them, then, as speaking for themselves?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

The Master—In what manner will you identify them? Is there a date on them?

Mr. Krauthoff—The copyright date appears on the title page.

The Master—Very good. Now, what is the first one?

Mr. Krauthoff—Mr. Whipple asks that they all be marked for identification.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, no; I ask that each one be identified—be stated on the record what it is.

The Master—That is just what I am going to have done.

Mr. Whipple—That is what I want to have done.

The Master—Very good.

Mr. Krauthoff—The first one, if Your Honor please, is a pamphlet entitled, "Answers to Questions Concerning Christian Science," by Edward A. Kimball, C. S. D. The title page says, "Copyright, 1919, by The Christian Science Publishing Society."

The Master—I suppose that is a translation, isn't it?

Mr. Krauthoff—That is a translation into Spanish, with the English and the Spanish printed on opposite pages.

[A copy of the pamphlet "Christian Science, the Resurrection and the Life," in Dutch, by Clarence W. Chadwick, is marked Exhibit 688, for identification.]

Mr. Krauthoff—"Christian Science, Its Results," a lecture delivered by William R. Rathvon, C. S. B., copyright 1918.

The Master—The language?

Mr. Krauthoff—Language, French.

[A copy of the pamphlet "Christian Science, Its Results," in French, is marked Exhibit 690, for identification.]

Mr. Krauthoff—I have marked for identification six; I find that one of them is a duplicate of one I have already identified—the one by Mr. McKenzie.

The Master—That you withdraw, then?

Mr. Krauthoff—I was going to show that to Mr. Whipple, so he might be convinced.

The Master—Why show it to him, if it is only a duplicate of what he has got already?

Mr. Krauthoff—That is the reason I do not offer the seven. I only offer the six.

The Master—You may now make your statement, Mr. Krauthoff, as to the purpose for which you offer them—to show what?

Mr. Krauthoff—Exhibit 688. On the left-hand side of page 2 appears the words "Christian Science" in the English language. On the right-hand side first appear the words "Christian Science" in the Spanish language, followed by the words "Christian Science" in the English language, in parentheses. On the same page, on the left-hand side, appear the words "Christian Scientists" in English. On the right-hand side appear the words "Christian Scientists" in the Spanish language, followed by the English words in parentheses.

Mr. Whipple—I shall ask Your Honor to compare them with the others later, so perhaps you will be good enough to look at it. (Handing pamphlet to the Master.)

Mr. Krauthoff—In Exhibit 686, on page 18, the words "Christian Science" appear, so far as my examination discloses, for the first time—on page 18, on the right-hand side, in the English language. They appear on the right-hand side in the French language without any English equivalent in parentheses following.

In pamphlet 687 the words "Christian Science" appear, so far as my examination discloses, for the first time, on page 11, in the English language; they appear on the opposite page 11 in the French language without any English equivalent in parentheses.

Mr. Whipple—May I call attention to the fact, please—

Mr. Krauthoff—There is something about that pamphlet Mr. Whipple has called my attention to which should also be stated.

Mr. Whipple—This pamphlet consists of several articles. In the first article—

The Master—Well, need you comment on anything more than what Mr. Krauthoff points out about it? He offers it to show what he points out.

Mr. Whipple—I thought Your Honor would like to notice all the facts about it, that in the first article, for instance, the words "Christian Science" do not occur at all.

The Master—I do not think we need bother about that. I will take what Mr. Krauthoff points out for the present.

Mr. Whipple—Very well.

Mr. Krauthoff—Exhibit 688, the words "Christian Science" appear in the second line of page 2 in the English; they also appear on the opposite page in the Dutch in this form: the words "Christian Science" are printed in the English language, followed by the Dutch signification in Dutch, and through the course of the pamphlet the words "Christian Science" are printed in the English language.

Mr. Whipple—Do you think that does not comply with the suggestion?

Mr. Krauthoff—It is the reverse of the suggestion.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, I see. That is, instead of putting the English words in last, you put the English words in front instead of behind.

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes. And instead of having the words "Christian Science" in the pamphlet in the Dutch language, it is continued through the course of the pamphlet in the English language.

Exhibit 689, the words "Christian Science" appear in the English language at the bottom of page 2 of the English page; and they also appear on the Dutch page at the bottom of page 2 in the English language without any translation into Dutch at that point. On the next page, page 3, the words "Christian Science" appear again with the Dutch signification in parentheses, following the English words, and through the course of the pamphlet the words "Christian Science" appear in the English language.

In Exhibit 690 the words "Christian Science" appear on page 2 in the English language, and also on page 2 of the French translation in the French language without any English equivalent in parentheses or otherwise.

May I see those books again, if Your Honor please? One of them was copyrighted in 1916, and I want to point that one out, because I have no knowledge of whether that was issued before or after the letter.

Mr. Whipple—May I call your attention to the fact that on the title page, where the terms first occur, that it is translated—the French, "La Science Chrétienne Les Résultats."

Mr. Krauthoff—That is on the title page, but as we understand it, it was to be in the pamphlet itself.

Mr. Whipple—I see. That is, it first appears on the title page, and you claim that was not in the pamphlet. That is a serious violation of your suggestion.

Mr. Krauthoff—Exhibit 686, I wish to mention, has the mark on it "Copyrighted, 1916." I am not able to state

whether it was issued before or after the letter. If that is regarded as vital as applied to that pamphlet, why that pamphlet we withdraw.

The Master—Can you state as to the three of these exhibits copyrighted in 1919—whether they were issued before or after the beginning of this suit?

Mr. Krauthoff—No, I cannot.

The Master—You offer them all as instances of non-compliance with the trustees with Exhibit 684, if I understand you?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes, and as indicative of the confusion that arises when two separate departments are undertaking to handle the same subject matter, namely, the introduction of Christian Science into the foreign languages.

The Master—Were those instances of non-compliance the subject of any further communication between the directors and the trustees?

Mr. Krauthoff—So far as I am advised, not.

Mr. Whipple—Do you offer those papers?

Mr. Krauthoff—Those are offered in evidence, not as exhibits in full, but merely to the extent I have read from them.

Mr. Whipple—We object to them because they are too trivial.

The Master—Just a moment. Is what you are going to read something that has to do with this?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes, if Your Honor please. But I am through with offering them in evidence.

The Master—Well, it has nothing to do with your offer, then?

Mr. Krauthoff—No.

The Master—Now, Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Whipple—I think that in every case there is a substantial compliance with the possible exception of one, which was apparently an inadvertence. I think they are too trivial to be dignified by being marked as exhibits.

The Master—I can't see that they are of any importance. But we will do this, I think, at present: mark them for identification—in fact, they have already been marked for identification. Is it admitted that the points in their contents to which Mr. Krauthoff has called attention do appear from the exhibits themselves? Is there any controversy there?

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real issues of the case disposed of in that way.

The Master—I will exclude that question.

Mr. Whipple—We must object. The Master—You must come to specific instances, if you desire.

Q. In your experience in Mrs. Eddy's household, were the directors called to her house for conference?

A. Some of them; very frequently.

Q. Do you recall that the trustees were at any time called? A. Not during my term of office as her secretary, with one exception. I believe Judge Smith was called there on one occasion. He was a trustee, I think, but he was not called on a question regarding business matters with relation to the Publishing Society.

Mr. Whipple—I would like to suggest, if Your Honor please, that the question which Your Honor excluded was answered; the witness had interjected his answer before we objected. I understand that answer will be struck out as if it had not been given.

The Master—I think so.

Mr. Krauthoff—I was talking to Judge Bates. As I understand, that relates to the question and answer with respect to the communications about literature?

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

The Master—Read the answer as the witness gave it.

[The question "Did Mrs. Eddy refer questions relating to the literature of the Christian Science movement to the Board of Directors?" and the answer thereto are read by the reporter.]

The Master—That, I think I struck out.

Mr. Krauthoff—The Court struck it out.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—And I told you that you might show the specific instances.

Mr. Whipple—The witness was very prompt with his answer.

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

The Master—You dropped that subject and you asked him then, whether the directors were called to her house, and he said that they were, frequently, and that one of the trustees was called there only on one occasion.

He described that occasion, and there is something in his answer there to which Mr. Whipple objected. What was that?

Mr. Whipple—No, Your Honor. I reverted to the former matter that you have dealt with, because the witness interjected his answer before you had ruled and I did not want it to appear in the record.

The Master—Very good.

Q. Did you wish to add something, Mr. Dickey, to your answer?

A. Yes, sir, if I may, Mr. McLellan, as the editor-in-chief of all the periodicals, was required weekly to come to Mrs. Eddy's home for a consultation with her regarding his work as editor; not only once a week, but many times during the week he was called on similar occasions; and, if he were allowed to state it, the fact is that all of Mrs. Eddy's directions regarding the periodicals and what should be published went through the chairman of the Board of Directors, who was at that time also the editor-in-chief of the periodicals.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, to the extent that the directions from Mrs. Eddy on the literature may have been in writing other than as heretofore introduced, I have not those at hand now, and if I find any more that are desired to be introduced, we will bring them to the attention of the Court.

If Your Honor please, I have reached a point in Mr. Dickey's testimony where I am desirous of taking the direction of the Court. We have examined him, so far as it was possible, restricting it to the issue raised in the case of Eustace v. Dickey. I am not clear whether he is open to cross-examination at this time on the Dittemore case or not, or whether it is open to me to proceed now to take Mr. Dickey's testimony in the Dittemore case. It is agreeable to us to now take his testimony in the Dittemore case, and subject him to cross-examination on that issue, or it is agreeable to us not to take his testimony in the Dittemore case, this time he is not open to cross-examination on the Dittemore case.

The Master—I should think that if you were to close his direct examination at this time, he would be open to cross-examination by Mr. Dittemore's counsel if they so desire on anything which he has stated which may be evidence in that case.

Mr. Krauthoff—On anything that he has stated, but would be open to cross-examination generally as to the Dittemore case?

Mr. Streeter—I understand so, and I understand that that has been the agreement from the beginning.

Mr. Thompson—That was certainly the plain effect of the elaborate discussion on the first day of this hearing, confirmed later by a discussion in which Governor Bates participated, and in which the whole matter was thrashed out again. I do not see any reason for continually raising matters of this kind that have been agreed to and disposed of.

The Master—All right, now, Mr. Thompson. What about continuing the examination from this point with regard to the Dittemore case only?

Mr. Thompson—That would be to permit this gentleman to deny a case not already in. I do not believe Your Honor ever expected, certainly, it never dawned on us, that any ruling was being made whereby, before Mr. Dittemore's case goes in, it should be contradicted. That certainly was not in the contemplation of anybody. This matter had to be arranged somehow, and it was arranged in this way; and it may be that counsel now wish they had not done it, but it has been done and it is too late to withdraw the arrangement.

The Master—I do not think you are likely to suffer any real prejudice, whichever way it is done.

Mr. Krauthoff—We will proceed at this time to offer Mr. Dickey's testimony in the Dittemore case.

Mr. Streeter—We pray Your Honor's judgment.

The Master—To that the other counsel object, and I suppose we will have to follow the same course that was followed before. None of our witnesses has yet been examined with sole reference to the Dittemore case.

Mr. Krauthoff—We have introduced no witness up to this date except witnesses testifying as to the records, and in the introduction of records they have been introduced indiscriminately without regard to the Dittemore case or the Eustace case. The point that we desire to make about it, if Your Honor please, is this, that the two cases are being tried together. That does not mean that every form of procedure is, for that reason, to be lost; and I do not know of any agreement that anybody made in this case that is a final and binding agreement about the extent to which these witnesses are open to cross-examination.

Mr. Streeter—I suppose, Your Honor, that the same principle should be followed here that is followed in other jurisdictions, and that is, that when counsel make an arrangement at the beginning of a trial, it will be carried out.

Mr. Bates—And the arrangement as made at the beginning of the case was exactly as I have stated it.

Mr. Streeter—It was not.

Mr. Bates—It was to be left optional with us to examine a witness provided you did not intend to cross-examine him.

Mr. Streeter—It was not.

The Master—You did not, at the outset of the trial, deal with this specific point so as to present to my mind any final determination about it.

Mr. Krauthoff—There is nothing in the arrangement to which Mr. Thompson refers that bears in the least upon the direct examination of a witness. It says that any witness offered in the Eustace case may be cross-examined in the Dittemore case.

Mr. Thompson—I think that it will be well for you to read that document before you comment on it, Mr. Krauthoff.

Mr. Krauthoff—I was taking Mr. Thompson's reading of it.

Mr. Thompson—I doubt if you can remember it long enough to quote it. I certainly had in mind the point, Your Honor, as mentioned by you, and brought it out twice with great elaboration. I had it firmly fixed in my mind, because I had been confronted with it in the three other cases, and I was only suggesting the arrangement which Judge Lilley made in one case and I do not remember the other two cases, but it is very common, as Your Honor is as well aware as I am, made in our courts. I think that Governor Bates is laboring under a confusion of mind about the subject. He has got something in his head that is not here. A consolidation means something, and it certainly does not mean that a man can disprove a case before anybody has testified in its favor. That would be an anomaly. As he says, he has been charged to examine his client on redirect; that is all he needs.

The Master—I am still unconvinced that the specific question you now raise was in the minds of all the counsel at the time when we had that agreement made.

Mr. Bates—May I read, Your Honor, something that Mr. Thompson did not read?

Mr. Bates—I assume that in examining witnesses who are offered in one case that it will be proper at the time of their original examination to also examine them in regard to matters which they may know which may affect the second case.

Mr. Whipple—We make no objection to that, although we are not concerned in the question.

Mr. Thompson—I don't think it makes much difference. I should suppose all the benefits of consolidation would be secured if it were understood that in the cross-examination of witnesses in the case of Eustace v. Dickey matters could be gone into, if there are any, which are solely relevant in the case of Dittemore v. Dickey.

Mr. Bates—Then the statement which Mr. Whipple read about my assuming from what was stated that it was left optional with the counsel something which I have not been able to put my eye on, but which Mr. Thompson himself read.

Mr. Thompson—Carry that right out. We examine your client, and you examine on redirect. Carry that right out, that is the way it will work. Don't you see you get every benefit of it? Your difficulties are imaginary, they do not exist. That is what I meant. I did not mean you could put him on first and disprove one case, before we had offered any evidence in support of it.

The Master—Except so far as he has already introduced evidence tending to disprove your allegations.

Mr. Thompson—Certainly. That has been true in one or two instances, where we did not think it was worth while, it was so trivial.

Mr. Bates—I will also read Mr. Thompson's statement, or, rather, I will read mine first.

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It is an objectionable question—one part is particularly objectionable.

The Master—I suppose we need not be quite so particular about leading questions in a hearing of this kind as we might have to be under other circumstances.

Mr. Thompson—It is leading, and I think objectionable for that purpose, but my objection was not based so much on its being leading as on its being a general attempt, a sweeping attempt, to give a man a good character at one fell swoop, and let it go at that. I don't think he ought to be allowed to testify whether he was trying to sacrifice himself or benefit himself or the directors, and all that sort of thing. It is to be inferred from what he said and what he did.

The Master—His testimony would certainly be entitled to very little weight, whatever it might be.

Mr. Whipple—Our objection was perhaps more—

The Master—The objection to leading questions is mainly that they raise objections and take up time.

Mr. Krauthoff—If objection is made to the form of the question I will restate it.

Mr. Whipple—I think you should have said that your question, instead of being a leading question, was a misleading question.

The Master—Now, suppose we take a recess and see if you cannot find some way in which you will ask a question that won't be objected to.

Mr. Thompson—If he wanted to put the single question, Does Mr. Dickey regard himself in every way as an admirable and good man, I should not object to it. That is what it amounts to.

Mr. Streeter—That is just what it amounts to, and we will admit that he would make that admission.

[Short recess.]

The Master—You may go on, Mr. Krauthoff.

Mr. Krauthoff—Now, if Your Honor please, on page 38 of the printed record, at the end of the first column on page 38—at that point in the record Mr. Whipple was examining Mr. Eustace with respect to the resolution dismissing Mr. Rowlands, and he asked this question:

"Now, did you notice in any respect whatever anything that Mr. Rowlands said or did in connection with the discharge of his duties as trustee, which indicated that he did not understand or recognize the importance and necessity of promoting the interests of Christian Science, or indicating that he was not following the directions given by Mrs. Eddy in the Church By-Laws?"

That was objected to as leading. Mr. Eustace was permitted to say, "Not in one single instance."

Mr. Whipple—He said, "Never in the slightest," didn't he?

Mr. Krauthoff—That answer was, "Not in one single instance." Then he was asked—

The Master—One minute, please. Mr. Krauthoff—I beg your pardon?

The Master—I do not find there that Mr. Whipple was inquiring of the witness regarding the witness' own state of mind. Do you?

Mr. Krauthoff—He was there asking generally as to the actions of Mr. Rowlands.

The Master—Now, should you come to some witness of whom you desire to inquire whether there was anything said or done by Mr. Dickey which indicated that or that, a different situation will be presented, and one which much more resembles the one that we have here, as I understand it.

Mr. Streeter—Now, Your Honor, can't we save time? Can't everybody save time by letting Mr. Dickey answer that question and say that he regards himself as a real good man, and then go on with something else?

The Master—Well, that is hardly a fair statement of the question, General Streeter.

Mr. Krauthoff—That is not what Mr. Dickey means to say, as I understand it.

The Master—Well, we will not dispute about that. So far as I am concerned, I should like to see the question put in the form of a question and getting an answer, but it is now presented to me whether I will admit it against objection, and I will admit it if I find it objectionable, not to admit it solely in my discretion.

Mr. Krauthoff—May I point out the statement by Mr. Whipple in the second column on page 38? Mr. Whipple asked Mr. Eustace:

"I will ask you whether you noticed anything in what he said or what he did, or in any action on his part indicating such a disposition?" being the disposition accredited to him by the resolution.

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to that question as leading in form.



Eddy asked her followers to follow her only as she followed Christ. That was her direct instruction.

Q. Then you would follow Christ the same as Mrs. Eddy, of course, in your action. Now, what did you understand were the powers of the Board of Directors to which you were elected in 1909? A. The powers given to them in the Manual of the Church.

Q. Won't you state your understanding of what the powers of that board were as established by Mrs. Eddy? A. In short, they were entrusted with the transaction of the business of The Mother Church.

Q. Anything else? A. And the enforcement of the By-Laws of The Mother Church.

Q. Mr. Dickey, did you not understand that she left this Board of Directors with the broadest powers of supervision over all the affairs of not only The Mother Church but of the Christian Science religion generally? A. Under the restrictions of the Manual, yes.

Q. Are there any restrictions in the Manual with reference to the breadth of the powers of the directors? A. I think so. The powers of the directors had to be exercised in an orderly and in a Christian manner.

Q. Did you understand that the board had general supervision and directory power over all the affairs of The Mother Church, not only spiritual but financial? A. Within certain limitations, yes. I don't think that they gave them absolute power to do anything and everything that they might have desired to do.

Q. Did you understand that this board were vested with final authority on all matters affecting the policy of the Church? A. In so far as it was required by—

Q. Please answer the question directly. A. Well, General, your word "all" is a wide word. I don't know that I would like to say that they were entrusted with everything.

Q. Is this statement made in your answer to the Eustace suit approved by you—A. Yes.

Q.—namely, "that the Christian Science Board of Directors is entrusted with the general direction and supervision of the Christian Science movement in all of its departments; that the Christian Science Board of Directors has in relation to the trustees final authority in regard to the administration of the official organs of The Mother Church and final authority in regard to all matters affecting the policy of The Mother Church or the cause of Christian Science?"

A. Yes.

Mr. Whipple—Perhaps General Streeter will allow me to interrupt?

Mr. Streeter—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—I do not understand that this cross-examination affects or is a part of the Eustace case.

Mr. Streeter—I want to say that, so far as these questions that I am putting are concerned, I am not thinking of the Eustace case, and I am asking Mr. Dickey only for his understanding, not what the actual power is, but what his understanding of the power is.

Mr. Whipple—I understand that this cross-examination affected the Dittmore case.

Mr. Bates—Well, may it please Your Honor, I think that we ought to have a definite understanding in regard to that. Mr. Dittmore is also a defendant in the Eustace case, and I assume that this cross-examination applies to both cases, and I suppose that, in so far as it is material, it is offered in both cases. Where it is not material, of course it will not be considered.

Mr. Streeter—That is quite true. Is there anything required of me? I say that that is quite true.

The Master—I see nothing for me to rule on at present.

Mr. Whipple—Well, except on the general question as to whether the cross-examination is a cross-examination in the Eustace case, or whether the evidence elicited by questions is to be considered merely in the Dittmore case.

The Master—I do not think that I need rule generally on that proposition. If any given piece of testimony brought out by cross-examination by counsel for Mr. Dittmore is distinctly objected to as evidence in the other case, I think that some special reason should be shown for not so regarding it.

Mr. Whipple—Very well.

Q. With reference to the powers and the status of the Board of Directors, I will ask you, so far as Mrs. Eddy could have any successor, so far as there could be any successor to her, do the Board of Directors, as you understand it, represent that succession?

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment. A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Whipple—Before that question is answered, I should like to object to it as having any probative effect in the Eustace case, because we say that his opinion cannot have any effect in that case as establishing the fact.

The Master—That is—

Mr. Streeter—I am only—

The Master—I think this is cross-examination, and, to a certain extent, it is open to cross-examination counsel to get at the views of the witness on those points. If he states his views, it does not follow that his views are going to be accepted by the Court.

Mr. Streeter—I suppose that that is so. It is only getting at his understanding of it.

Mr. Whipple—I got on my feet simply because Your Honor indicated that perhaps I ought to direct attention to matters to which we objected. Now, we have not the slightest objection to there being taken in the Dittmore case the opinion of Mr. Dickey as to whether his board succeeded to Mrs. Eddy's powers at all; but all we desire to say is practically what Your Honor has said, that we do not think that that is conclusive, or of any probative effect, in our case. The mere fact that by accident it was brought out in cross-examination as it could not have been brought out in the direct examination, does not increase, or, indeed, give to it any probative effect, and I

understood that to be the substance of what Your Honor stated.

The Master—I think that that may be true.

Mr. Streeter—Will you read the question and answer? He answered it, I believe.

[The question and answer are read as follows:

Q. With reference to the powers and the status of the Board of Directors, I will ask you, so far as Mrs. Eddy could have any successor, so far as there could be any successor to her, do the Board of Directors, as you understand it, represent that succession? A. Yes, sir.]

Q. Do you understand that the Board of Directors, or any member of that board, hold those powers for themselves personally, or in trust? A. Not for themselves, and only in trust.

Q. For whom do the Board of Directors hold and exercise those trust powers which you have described? Mr. Krauthoff—Now, if Your Honor please, as to that question, that is a conclusion of law, and we object to it.

Mr. Streeter—Well, now—well, I beg your pardon—I can't stop you; I beg your pardon. I want to say this, Your Honor, that I am proposing to ask this gentleman various questions as to his understanding. What he may say will not be conclusive, or even, perhaps, operative on the mind of the Court, so far as any question of law is concerned. I am getting at his understanding so that we can judge of his actions as based on that understanding. I should think that that ought to help you out, Mr. Krauthoff.

Mr. Krauthoff—As we understand the Dittmore case, if Your Honor please, one of the issues is whether the world at large—in other words, whether certain documents created a charity—

Mr. Streeter—I object to your undertaking to coach Mr. Dickey. He is a perfectly competent gentleman to answer questions and I do not see why you should interrupt the examination for the purpose of telling the witness—

The Master—I do not see how I can forbid Mr. Krauthoff to object to questions put, and state his reasons. You may conclude, Mr. Krauthoff.

Mr. Krauthoff—One of the issues is as to the nature of the trust, and that is evidenced by written documents, as to which the evidence of this witness would not be controlling upon the Court in any way.

The Master—Well, you seem to agree with you about that, Mr. Krauthoff—have no objection to having the witness state his own concept, with the understanding that it is not offered as evidence of the true state of the case.

The Master—I should not suppose it could be accepted in any other way. Mr. Krauthoff—Just so it is understood, as we go along.

The Master—Yes.

Mr. Streeter—It was understood before you got up.

The Witness—My intention—

Mr. Streeter—Wait a minute. What is the question, if there is a question? [The question is read by the stenographer: "For whom do the Board of Directors hold and exercise those trust powers which you have described?"

Mr. Streeter—Yes, that is right.

A. For the whole world, for all mankind. That was my intention, to answer that way, before Mr. Krauthoff spoke.

Q. Are the members of The Mother Church the true beneficiaries under this trust? A. They are beneficiaries in common with every human being.

Q. In your conception, what interests have the members of The Mother Church as beneficiaries in this spiritual and financial trust of which you are the manager? A. If I may enter into a little explanation, General—

Q. No; I would like to have you answer the question directly. A. Will you repeat the question, please?

[The question is read by the stenographer.]

A. An interest that is common with everybody.

Q. Well, now, will you state specifically what beneficial interests the members of The Mother Church have in the millions of dollars' worth of property in your and your associates' hands.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, we object to that as calling for a conclusion of law.

Mr. Streeter—Oh, I wish you wouldn't do it. I am asking this gentleman's conception of it.

The Master—I thought we had been over that.

A. My conception of that is this: that there is no moneyed interest which may accrue to a member of The Mother Church. The interest of a Christian Scientist as a member of The Mother Church is that he has, through the wide channels offered by The Mother Church, an opportunity to do good. A man joins a Christian Science church, not to get a personal benefit himself, but it affords him a means to benefit the world.

Q. Now, I don't want an address from you on that. I asked you about the interests of the members of The Mother Church. A. You asked my conception of it, General.

Q. Sure.

The Master—I think you will have to allow him a certain latitude in answering such a question as that. You may complete your answer.

The Witness—I finished it, if the stenographer got it; I don't know.

Q. You were denying in your answer—

The Master—One minute. I think the witness wants to see whether his answer is correctly taken down.

[The answer is read by the stenographer.]

The Witness—That is right.

Q. In the Dittmore bill, page 3, paragraph 6, he charges that the duties imposed upon the Christian Science Board of Directors "were imposed upon them as directors of said Church for the benefit of the members, who became and are the sole beneficiaries of said trust, and, as such sole beneficiaries, were and are legally and equitably entitled to have such trust property administered for their benefit, and are also entitled to have the business of the trust known as The Christian Science Publishing So-

ciety, of which they are also the sole beneficiaries, properly administered for their benefit." Do you admit the truth of that allegation? A. No, sir.

Q. In what respect is it not true? A. It is not true in the respect that the members of The Mother Church are the sole beneficiaries.

Q. In your judgment are the members of The Mother Church sufficiently beneficiaries of this money trust which you are administering? A. I couldn't agree to that; it is not a money trust.

Q. Now, Mr. Dickey, you and I know each other. A. Well, General, I thought I would save your time.

Q. And I suggest that you wait until I get through. A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Streeter—Strike that question out, please, Mr. Stenographer.

Q. Now, Mr. Dickey, are the members of The Mother Church interested, or do they have any special interest, in the administration of the financial affairs which were placed in your hands as trustee? A. They do.

Q. In your conception have the members of The Mother Church the right to full and accurate knowledge of your doings as a trustee? A. They have.

Q. How many members of The Mother Church are there? A. I do not know.

Q. Is that an accurate answer or what I am led to define as a metaphysical answer? That is the absolute truth, in its ordinary, everyday application.

Q. That is what I want to get. A. I don't know how many members The Mother Church has.

Q. About how many?

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, we desire at this time to call the attention of the Court to the fact that the Church Manual, which is binding on Mr. Dittmore in every particular, forbids numbering the members of the Christian Science denomination; and Mr. Dittmore, applying to the Church Manual for his right to sit on the Board of Directors, cannot, through his counsel, ask a question the answer to which violates the Church Manual.

Mr. Streeter—I will withdraw the question. I will assist to the secrecy with which you undertake to surround a portion of this case.

The Witness—General, it is not secrecy.

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to that statement of counsel. We are standing here upon the Church Manual, which binds Mr. Dittmore absolutely. It is not a question of secrecy; it is a question of following the Manual, which binds Mr. Dittmore.

Q. How many Christian Scientists are there in the world, as you believe?

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to that question as being the same one in another form, and in violation of the Church Manual.

The Master—I cannot exclude—

Mr. Streeter—I am advised to withdraw that question. I did not suppose that it was an improper question.

Q. Whether it is stated frequently that there are more than a million Christian Scientists in the world? I mean, stated generally. A. Oh, I think there are more.

Q. Many more? A. Many more, yes, and they are coming all the time.

Q. Do you as a directors have control of two branches or functions: one the spiritual side of the Christian Science religion, and the other the management of the financial resources used in support of that spiritual side?

A. We have the management of the spiritual and temporal affairs of The Mother Church.

Q. And you have the absolute management, have you not, of both? A. I believe so.

Q. Was Mrs. Eddy's fundamental purpose, as you understand it, to use all means to promote and extend the doctrines or religion of Christian Science as taught by her? A. All legitimate and righteous means—it was her purpose.

Q. And was that her fundamental purpose as distinguished from building up a financial power, on the financial side of it? A. That was. Her work was in the interest of humanity, or the residuum of her fortune, for the promotion and extension of the doctrines of Christian Science as taught by her? A. She did.

Mr. Krauthoff—The exact word is "religion," I believe, is it not, General?

Mr. Streeter—Well, do you object to the word "religion"?

Mr. Krauthoff—No, I assume that in stating her will you would prefer to state it accurately.

Mr. Streeter—Well, if you will sit down I will undertake to put my examination in a way that I shall not meet with the disapprobation of the Court.

Mr. Krauthoff—Then, if Your Honor please, if it becomes an issue as to that, we make the point that the will of Mrs. Eddy is the best evidence of its contents. I was seeking to have the General state it accurately. If he prefers to disregard my assistance, we make the objection that the will is the best evidence of its contents.

Q. Mr. Dickey, do you understand that Mrs. Eddy left the great bulk of her property in her residuary estate for the purpose of promoting and extending the doctrines of Christian Science as taught by her?

Mr. Krauthoff—As to that, if Your Honor please, we make the same objection, that the will is the best evidence of its contents.

The Master—Very likely it is, but it is the witness' understanding of those contents which is being inquired about.

The Witness—I do.

Q. She left an estate where the residuum is nearly three millions of dollars for that purpose, did she not? A. It was estimated at that.

Q. Does it amount now, in the hands of the trustees, to more than two and one-half million dollars? A. Do you mean in tangible securities, General, or in copyrights?

Q. I mean in value. A. I think it does.

Q. That estate is in charge of the New Hampshire courts, is it not? A.

The trustees were appointed by the New Hampshire courts.

Q. Will you answer the question? That estate is in charge—A. Well, General, I don't know just how much you mean by "in charge of." The trustees, as I understand, handle the estate, and they report to the court in New Hampshire.

Q. They were appointed by the court in New Hampshire, were they not? A. They were.

The Master—He said so.

Q. I want to get at some general fundamental questions at the outset. After Mrs. Eddy's passing on, in December, 1910, her will was probated in Merrimack County, New Hampshire, was it not? A. It was.

Q. And that court appointed a New Hampshire trustee and the five directors of The Mother Church as statutory trustees to manage that estate, did it not? A. They were not appointed as the directors; they were appointed as five individuals. I wanted very much to have them appointed as directors.

Q. Yes, I know that. So that since 1913, after the contest over her will had been settled, the trust has been managed by six trustees? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Appointed by the court? A. Yes. Q. Of which Mr. Josiah E. Fernald, of Concord, is the New Hampshire representative? A. He is.

Q. And the five directors, as individuals, if you please, are the other trustees? A. Yes.

Q. With the order of the court that the corpus of the trust property should not be removed from New Hampshire? Is that correct? A. I believe it is.

Q. In addition to this trust fund, which was left by Mrs. Eddy for the promotion and extension of her doctrines, what other properties had been accumulated by her and through her influence in The Mother Church, of which the directors took control? A. Real estate in Massachusetts, personal property in her home—

Q. Is that all? A. Real estate in New Hampshire; her home, Pleasant View, was left to the directors with the request that it be sold.

Q. What is the money value of the resources of The Mother Church which you and your four associates are handling as trustees? A. I do not know at this time, General; I would have to consult our books to find out.

Mr. Streeter—Governor Bates, would you be good enough to furnish us the audits of the Church fund and affairs for the last four or five years? I don't want all of them—if I could have one, say, for 1915.

[Mr. Streeter confers with counsel.]

Mr. Bates—The reason for my hesitation is my doubt as to whether or not any of the questions are material in this case. If it is we will try to have it here.

Mr. Streeter—I think it is.

Q. Which do you regard as your highest responsibility—personally regarding your highest responsibility—the carrying out of Mrs. Eddy's fundamental purpose of promoting and extending the doctrine of Christian Science as taught by her, or the building up of the financial side of the organization? A. My greatest responsibility is in upholding and supporting the church government which she has established and using every endeavor to promote and extend the religion of Christian Science as taught by Mrs. Eddy.

Q. Now, the financial management is only incidental to the main, fundamental purpose. Isn't that correct? A. That is all.

Q. And all this money and accumulations of money, are in your hands solely for the purpose of promoting and extending her doctrine, are they not? A. As a means to carry that out—

Q. Will you just wait and answer my questions? A. Yes.

Q. All these moneys and these accumulations are in your hands in trust for the sole purpose of using them to promote and extend the doctrines of Christian Science? A. That is true.

Q. That is absolutely right, is it? A. Yes, sir. In my opinion.

I want to ask a few more general questions. What are the fundamental principles of the religion of Christian Science apart from its healing? A. They are found in the church tenets.

Mr. Streeter—I want, if Your Honor please—they are brief—I have a strong desire to incorporate those tenets into the record.

The Master—They are in every edition of the Manual, are they?

Mr. Streeter—Yes.

The Master—We have numerous editions of the Manual in here.

Mr. Streeter—I know it. Your Honor, but there are good reasons why I would like to have those incorporated in the record.

The Master—If I am not mistaken they have already been read into the record.

Mr. Streeter—Oh, no, they have not, if Your Honor please. They are about the only thing that has not been.

The Master—Well, I am obliged to say that I see no occasion for it, but if no counsel objects I suppose they are to be put in.

Mr. Krauthoff—Which edition are you reading from, General?

Mr. Streeter—I am reading from the seventy-eighth edition. This is 1909. The tenets have not been changed, have they?

The Master—The seventy-third edition I think you better read from.

Mr. Streeter—The seventy-eighth was just the same:

"Tenets

"Of The Mother Church,

"The First Church of Christ, Scientist.

"1. As adherents of Truth,"

"The Master—Can't you let the stenographer copy it?"

Mr. Streeter—Yes, just as well.

The Master—You can ask any questions you desire about it on the assumption that you have read it, and that it has been copied in.

[The tenets of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist,

as appearing in the seventy-eighth edition, page 15, read as follows:]

"1. As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal life.

"2. We acknowledge and adore one supreme and infinite God. We acknowledge His Son, one Christ; the Holy Ghost or divine Comforter; and man in God's image and likeness.

"3. We acknowledge God's forgiveness of sin in the destruction of sin and the spiritual understanding that casts out evil as unreal. But the belief in sin is punished so long as the belief lasts.

"4. We acknowledge Jesus' atonement as the evidence of divine, efficacious Love, unfolding man's unity with God through Christ Jesus the Way-shower; and we acknowledge that man is saved through Christ, through Truth, Life, and Love as demonstrated by the Galilean Prophet in healing the sick and overcoming sin and death.

"5. We acknowledge that the crucifixion of Jesus and his resurrection served to uplift faith to understand eternal Life, even the ailment of Soul, Spirit, and the nothingness of matter.

"6. And we solemnly promise to watch, and pray for that Mind to be in us which was also in Christ Jesus; to do unto others as we would have them do unto us; and to be merciful, just, and pure.

"MARY BAKER G. EDDY."

Mr. Streeter—We will hope to have the financial statements here this afternoon.

Q. Now, Mr. Dickey, there are two suits here, as you understand it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Both arising from separate actions taken by a majority of your Christian Science Board on March 17 last, are they not? A. Yes.

Q. What do you understand is the issue, the real issue, in the Eustace suit?

Mr. Krauthoff—Why, if Your Honor please, in the interest—

Mr. Streeter—You have taken several days, and I wish you would give me a little bit of a chance. I am only testing Mr. Dickey's understanding of the questions at issue. I do not expect that his answer will affect Your Honor's judgment as to what the issues are. I should like to know that he understands what the issues are.

A. I think the issues are as set forth in the bills of the plaintiffs.

Q. What are the two claims—the claims of the trustees on the one hand and of your board on the other, that are in controversy here?

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to that, if Your Honor please. The issues in the Eustace case are disclosed by the pleadings and not by the testimony of witnesses.

The Master—I am obliged to say that I cannot see why the witness should be asked as to his understanding as to the issues disclosed by the pleadings in the case.

Mr. Streeter—Well, if Your Honor please, I am content.

Q. What do you understand are the issues in the Dittmore case?

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to that.

The Master—Why is that any different?

Mr. Streeter—I thought I was right; perhaps I am not.

I will state to Your Honor what I understand the issues in the Dittmore case are, and that is, first, whether they had power to expel him—

Mr. Bates—I object to his making a statement at this time; he is examining the witness.

The Master—I do not think I would go into that now, General Streeter; it takes up time to no purpose.

Q. Well, did you think you had power to turn Mr. Dittmore out? A. I think we were empowered.

Q. Will you answer that yes or no? A. Well, I did not like your expression "turn him out."

Q. Did you think you had power to expel him from the board? A. We did.

Q. On what was that power based, in your opinion? A. On the power given to the directors in the Manual of The Mother



Neal understand that all differences had been settled?

Mr. Streeter—No; I object to their understanding. If the Court please.

Mr. Streeter—No; I ask about his personal understanding. It cannot affect the others. Your personal understanding, your personal state of mind.

A. My understanding was that from that time on was stated in that agreement would be adhered to strictly by the trustees and by the directors. Just the same as though they had attached their signatures thereto.

Q. And I think you expressed it that, so far as Mr. Eustace was concerned, he had made a gentleman's agreement with you?

A. He stated that he would have no objections to signing it were it not for the fact that it might be considered as creating a new by-law, and on those grounds he said he would prefer to withhold his signature; but he did agree to abide by the stipulations of the memorandum, and referred to it as a gentleman's agreement.

Q. When after that was the first question that was raised? A. I don't remember the date, General, and I don't remember the exact circumstance. I would have to—

Q. Now, as I understand you, Mr. Dittmore made this draft? A. Originally it was Mr. Dittmore's draft, as the clerk of the board—as secretary, rather, of the board.

Q. Yes, as secretary of the board he made this draft, and this is his draft, is it not? A. I think not. I think the directors went over it and made some suggestions and changes to it.

Q. But this is substantially Mr. Dittmore's draft? A. Yes, yes.

Q. And the rest of this document is perhaps in the last paragraph: "It shall be accepted in practice that the Mother Church is one institution, and that the responsible authority for its direction in all of its departments is not divided, but has been definitely established in the Christian Science Board of Directors."

\*You all agreed to that, didn't you? A. We did.

Q. And Mr. Dittmore phrased that, and have you at any time observed any departure by him from the principles of that draft? A. I have not.

Q. No, sir. From that date to this Mr. Dittmore has, notwithstanding any other difference, Mr. Dittmore has stood squarely on that draft, has he not? A. I have never known him to deviate from that.

Q. Not in the least? A. No, not in the least.

Q. Now, can't you remember when you got the first evidence that Mr. Eustace was breaking this gentleman's agreement, as you say? A. I don't remember it, General. I kept no memorandum or diary of what transpired.

Q. How long should you say it was before there was any deviation from this solemn agreement on the part of these gentlemen? A. Well, it might have been a year or more.

Q. Well, what was the first thing that came up to call your attention to it? A. I could not tell you unless I had something to refer to to refresh my memory.

Q. Well, was it a year? A. It might have been a year or more.

Q. Well, was it as much as 18 months? A. General, I do not know. If I knew I would be glad to tell you.

Q. And you can't tell, either, what the first outbreak was? A. Not at this moment. Now, may I explain to you why I—

Q. No, no. I don't care for it. A. All right.

Q. Well, had anything come up showing a variation from this agreement before April or May of the following year, 1917? A. Well, that I don't remember. I am sorry, but if you will indicate what it is you are working up to, I will—

Q. Oh, I am asking you; I want to get at your best judgment about this. Can you remember that any outbreak occurred between Mr. Eustace and yourself, meaning the two boards, for two years up to 1918—the spring of 1918? I remember nothing in the nature of an outbreak, General.

Q. Anything that excited your suspicions that they were not acting entirely in accordance with the memorandum? A. I can't state, I am sorry to say.

Q. Now, have you and Mr. Dittmore been in entire accord during those two years? A. I think we had been on what might be called quite intimate terms.

Q. Had you been in entire agreement? A. No, not on everything.

Q. Now, Mr. Dickey, on April 25, 1918, Mr. Dittmore filed with the board a letter, under that date (which is Exhibit 220, Your Honor, on page 235), in which he opened up very many things that were going on wrongly inside of the board? Do you remember that? A. I don't remember.

Q. He begins that letter by saying: "After my remarks yesterday on the serious conditions which this board and the Christian Science movement are facing—"

Q. A. I remember that letter, General.

Q. "—one of the members said he would be glad to know what I believed the remedy to be." A. Yes.

Q. And did you take note of that letter? A. I did.

Q. Did you approve of it? A. I beg pardon?

Q. Did you approve of it? A. I think not.

Q. Were his suggestions sound or unsound? A. I thought they were very extreme, General.

Q. Very what? A. Extreme.

Q. In what respect? A. Well, I think they made charges that were exaggerated.

Q. What charges did he make that were exaggerated? A. If you will let me have the letter, General, I will be glad to review it and point them out.

Q. The Master—It is a pretty long letter.

The Witness—Yes.

Mr. Krauthoff (handing letter to witness)—May I ask what is the pending question?

The Master—He is asked to point out in the letter, Exhibit 220, the charges to which he refers as being in his opinion extreme. Is that right?

Mr. Streeter—Yes; and unsound.

Mr. Krauthoff—Now, if Your Honor please, at this time we desire to make an objection to that question as irrelevant and immaterial, because it presents a vital issue in the trial of this case. If we are to enter upon the unsoundness, the relative unsoundness or the extreme views that Mr. Dittmore took upon all of these subjects of controversy, quite a large number in extent, we would never get through trying this case within any reasonable bounds. Our theory of the case is that it is not a question of the soundness or unsoundness of Mr. Dittmore's views as expressed in that letter, but that the whole issue depends upon the manner in which he presented his controversies—the behavior, the treatment of his associates, the contentions that he made, and the manner in which he made them.

The Master—I certainly do not intend to have the question of the soundness or unsoundness of Mr. Dittmore's views as expressed in that letter go into if I can help it. That is not what General Streeter asks.

Mr. Streeter—No, sir.

The Master—He wants to know what this witness criticizes as unsound.

Mr. Krauthoff—And that Your Honor holds is proper?

The Master—I see no reason why not in cross-examination.

Mr. Krauthoff—Accurately speaking, this is their direct case, the direct examination of this witness in the Dittmore case.

The Master—If we regarded it as such it would be the direct examination of an adverse witness, would it not?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes, if Your Honor please.

The Master—I think you may go on. The Witness—Now may I ask the question?

The Master—I think you better first point out what General Streeter asks you to.

Mr. Streeter—Mr. Stenographer, he wants the question.

The Master—No. I thought you asked if you might ask a question.

The Witness—No. Pardon me, I want the question repeated.

The Master—Give him the question. [The question is read by the stenographer: "What charges did he make that were exaggerated?"]

A. What charges did I make of exaggeration?

Q. What charges did Mr. Dittmore make that in your judgment were exaggerated or unsound?

The Master—In that letter.

Mr. Streeter—How?

The Master—In that letter.

Q. In that letter, A. Yes, sir. [Examining letter.] He says here: "I have decided to briefly and hastily outline some of the needs and reforms which are essential as a beginning. The first is an unselfish love for the cause of Christian Science expressed in a willingness to subordinate every personal pleasure to the vital duties of the movement which the members of this board have been chosen to direct."

The Master—Now, will you excuse me a moment, Mr. Dickey?

The Witness—Yes, sir.

The Master—We seem likely to be getting the whole letter into the record over again.

Mr. Streeter—I do not want it; I want him to point out anything.

The Master—I will ask Mr. Dickey to recall that he is only asked to point out charges in the letter which he regards as unsound—charges. A. Well, the sentence I have just read contains the intimation that the members of the Board of Directors had not expressed a willingness to subordinate every personal pleasure to the vital issues of the movement.

The Master—Do you regard that as a charge, General Streeter?

Mr. Streeter—No, no, and nobody else would.

The Master—Do you think that what you are getting on this method of inquiry is going to justify the time spent on it?

Mr. Streeter—I am afraid not.

Q. If there is any charge in that letter against his co-directors, or anything in that letter that is not sound in your judgment, you just simply point it out in the briefest possible way. A. Yes.

Q. Where it may be. A. He says: "Why should we expect that The Mother Church attendance, for instance, should come out of its years of stagnation and increase unless we produce the occasion for it?"

I dispute the correctness of that statement. He says:

"Why should we expect the real estate fund of The Mother Church to grow and meet our needs when there is the opposite of love, compassion, and unity expressed on this board?"

I consider that that is a charge against the other members of the board, charging them with expressing the opposite of love, compassion, and unity.

Q. Yes. A. I did not consider that Mr. Dittmore was justified.

Q. No. You have answered that. Now, is there any other charge there? A. Well, I will read on and see:

"We have been agreeing with animal magnetism to move when it is willing."

We had done nothing of the kind; that was another charge that was unfounded.

Q. Yes. A. (reading):

"The various forms of the hidden hand of telepathy playing upon the weaknesses of those who are not seeing the foe in ambush necessarily hide also the hand of God, which is always ready to save when consciousness is ready to accept the guidance of Principle."

I question Mr. Dittmore's correctness in attributing that form of weakness to the other members of the board.

Mr. Streeter—Your Honor, I find that Your Honor is right about it;

I cannot get an answer to this question without having that letter read.

Mr. Bates—I submit, Your Honor, he is getting an answer to his question, exactly, and as concisely as it could be stated.

Mr. Streeter—Well, I am content if Your Honor is content. I should like to have him point out, as he is starting to, what there is in this letter that is a sound statement on the part of Mr. Dittmore, or is an exaggerated charge, if we can do it without taking so much time on it.

A. (Continued.) Well, now, listen to this:

"Lovingly, but firmly, this board must sooner or later eliminate the belief that the Publishing Society is a separate institution. This board must also be able to judge righteous and impartial judgment on matters presented to it, regardless of the relationship to us of those essential to our inquiry. Arrogance, autocracy, Pharisaism, unmercifulness, and incompetence which cannot be healed must be ruled out, or those expressing these qualities must go."

Q. What's the trouble with that; isn't that sound? A. The trouble with that is that Mr. Dittmore had been, and was then and has since, been accusing his fellow board members of expressing the qualities just described in that paragraph.

Q. That is your objection to it, is it? A. That is one of them. There are other things in here that I do not object to, General.

Q. How is that? A. There are other things in here that I do not object to.

Q. As a result of this letter being laid before the board was it voted at that time that Mr. Dittmore be one of a committee to suggest remedies? A. Mr. Dittmore was appointed a committee by the board to inquire into the circulation of The Monitor. That is the first recollection I have of his being appointed a committee.

Q. Now, Mr. Dickey, was he appointed to make a report upon the general situation and his suggestions about what should be done to help out the Christian Science Board? A. Yes, he was. He was appointed at two different times, first to investigate—

Q. Well, I am talking about this time. A. Well, I think this time he and Mr. Neal were both appointed, but let me confirm that by the record, please.

Q. Well, we will agree to that. Did he make a report on May 23, 1918, which is printed, and is a copy of Exhibit 553? A. Well, I don't remember the number, but if I could see the report I could tell you.

Mr. Streeter—Well, your counsel will.

Mr. Krauthoff—What is the printed page?

Mr. Streeter—Printed page 400.

The Witness—It is not 400 in this book.

Mr. Streeter—The number of the exhibit is 553. (Document is handed to the witness.) The letter is May 23, 1918—or the report.

A. Now, in the first place, Mr. Dittmore was not appointed a committee on ways and means, he was asked to embody his ideas of how to correct the abuses which he claimed were in the publishing house into concrete form; asked if he would put his suggestions down.

Q. Yes. A. The members of the board had been listening for a long time to Mr. Dittmore's complaints, and I made that request myself, that Mr. Dittmore just put his—

Q. Now, did he make a report in this letter of May 23? A. He made this which he says is a report of a committee on ways and means. Now, he was not appointed a committee on ways and means; he was just asked to embody his views in a written statement.

Q. Well, Mr. Dickey, can you read?

A. Yes.

Q. If you can you will note that this is not a report of a committee on ways and means but is a report on ways and means, which you say you had asked him to report on. You are mistaken. Now, I want to call your attention to that report. A. Yes, sir.

Q. The third paragraph from the last, on the right-hand column. A. Well, I have it in letter form here.

The Master—He is going to go the printed report before him. What page?

Mr. Streeter—Page 400.

The Master—If you want to question him about the printed report give him a copy.

Mr. Streeter—I do. I haven't got another copy.

[Copy of the printed report is handed to the witness.]

Q. Now, on the right-hand column of page 400, the third paragraph from the bottom:

"As one of its duties the Sentinel should operate as a connecting link, etc. This should not be done by having the Sentinel less spiritual, but more broadly spiritual and more universal in its appeal and with a keener insight into the spiritual meaning of world affairs."

Have you any objection to that? A. None whatever.

Q. The next item:

"Men and women in every walk of human life need to have given them a hint of the spiritual side of their daily responsibilities."

Have you any objection to that? A. No.

Q. At the top of the next page, first paragraph:

"The directors and editors should be in such close touch with the movement and with world affairs that the first symptoms of any evil which could become far-reaching in its undesirable or dangerous results would be checked and nullified by quick work through the Sentinel."

Do you disapprove of that recommendation? A. Why, I should not approve of that, General.

Q. Do you disapprove of that recommendation? A. Why, I should not approve of that, General.

Q. Then I want to ask you any further. Take the next one:

"The editors should have a definite plan in the arrangement of their material."

Do you approve or disapprove of

that? A. That would depend upon just what was meant there by "a definite plan."

Q. Well, do you approve of that as it is stated? "The editors should have a definite plan in the arrangement of their material?" A. I do not know what he means by that.

Q. Then you can't answer that question? A. Not until I get a little further light.

Q. Well, we will leave that question. You can't answer it. The next item:

"The testimonials are the personal experiences; the articles should not be."

Do you approve of that in this report? A. To a certain extent, yes. I think that is a good suggestion.

Q. The next item:

"The periodicals should show the world that Mrs. Eddy's revelation must grow and expand in human consciousness until it fills the whole earth."

Do you approve or disapprove of that? A. I think we ought to approach a subject like that cautiously, General.

Q. Do you approve or disapprove of that item in this report? A. Have I got to approve or disapprove?

Q. I ask you, yes. A. Well, yes and no, General.

Q. The next item:

"Christian Scientists need to know what Christian Science really is—its lineage and destiny—and the individual Scientist's responsibility."

Is that item of the report sound or not? A. I do not think that is sound for publication in our periodicals—a question of class teaching that belongs to the teachers in the field and not to the editors.

Q. Take the next one:

"The responsible heads of our periodicals should confer with, and develop the natural abilities of all writers of promise."

Q. Do you approve or disapprove of that item? A. I submit that that is an impossibility.

Q. Well, take the next:

"New contributors should be found, especially among progressive students who are active and successful practitioners and teachers."

Q. Do you approve or disapprove of that? A. If the right methods were employed I would approve of it.

Q. Do you approve of that item of the report? Is it sound or unsound? A. I could not state unless you allowed me to qualify it.

Q. No; if you can't state, of course I will pass it. The next item:

"The exchanges in the Sentinel are not always honest inasmuch as the article as a whole, if published, would usually contradict the sentiment of the detached sentence or paragraph quoted."

Is that sound or not? A. I could not say that, General.

Q. Well, take the next:

"There should be less cant and stereotyped formality in regard to Mrs. Eddy, and a deeper, wiser estimate of her life and work."

Q. Do you approve or disapprove of that item of his report? A. That would depend upon who wanted to furnish the wisdom and the wiser estimate of her life and work.

Q. If that is the best answer you can make—A. Yes, it is, General, I think. And then I cannot agree that there is cant and stereotyped formality in our periodicals. I question that decidedly.

Q. Pardon me; I asked you whether you approved or disapproved of it. You say you can't answer? A. No, I didn't say I couldn't answer it.

The Master—I think the last part of his answer is quite responsive as quoting the part he said he did not agree with.

Mr. Streeter—Oh, yes. I did not go it.

Q. Now, the next item, the second item from there:

"Introductions to lectures—"

A. Why don't you read the next one, General?

Q. What? A. Read the next one.

Q. The second item:

"Introductions to lectures when given by Christian Scientists are not usually important."

A. You have skipped one there, General.

Q. What? A. You have skipped one there.

Q. Will you answer my question?

A. Yes.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, at the time I was engaged in reading records General Streeter pointed out the value of taking up—

Mr. Streeter—Pardon me a minute. I will take the time; His Honor doesn't want me to, but I will.

This is the one I skipped, simply because it was a little long.

The Master—How much more of this is there?

Mr. Streeter—Why, there is a lot more, and I was trying to get—

The Master—I am obliged to say that I think you are wasting time.

Mr. Streeter—I think so. I entirely agree with Your Honor. That is quite true.

The Witness—I wish you would read the next one, General.

Mr. Streeter—I am going to pass it.

Q. We can sum it up, Mr. Dickey, by saying that Mr. Dittmore was asked to make a report and he did make the report, and what we have been reading from is the report. A. I think the record of our meeting there is the best evidence of what he was asked for.

Q. Well, have you any objection—

A. And this we all considered as a presumption on Mr. Dittmore's part and an unwarranted criticism of the Board of Directors and the Publishing Society and all the editors and everything connected with the Publishing Society.

Q. Who do you mean by "we"? A. The Board of Directors, of which I am one.

Q. Who? Who on the board? A. I will change that and say, I.

Q. Who do you mean on the board?

A.

Q. Who else? A. I will let them speak for themselves.

Q. Oh, no, you have undertaken to say here, "We all criticized it." Now, who? This is May, 1918. A. My understanding was that all of the mem-

bers of the board present at that time expressed the sense that this was not—

Q. Who were they? A. They were Mr. Stewart—I don't know that Mr. Stewart was present at that time.

Q. What members of the board criticized Mr. Dittmore in his effort to report on needed reforms in the organization? A. I did, Mr. Neal did, Mr. Merritt did.

Q. Who else—Mr. Rathvon? A. I do not know. I do not believe Mr. Rathvon was there then. I do not think he was a member of the board.

Mr. Stewart was, and I just don't recall whether Mr. Stewart expressed himself; but my belief is that he did, General. There is one paragraph I would like to read there, that you have left out, General.

Mr. Streeter—Well, I haven't any objection if the Court wants to let this witness—

The Master—I can see nothing more that all this amounts to than the fact stated by the witness that they did not agree with what Mr. Dittmore said in his report.

Mr. Streeter—That is all. That is all it does amount to, if Your Honor please.

The Master—I am unable to see at present why we should go through the letter and pick out just what they approved and just what they disapproved.



The Master—Your preference would be to stop here?

Mr. Whipple—I am subject to Your Honor's direction. I had just as lief take up the cross-examination as we had planned. It will not be very long, but it will bring out a few points that we desire to elicit. We are not involved, of course, in this controversy with Mr. Dittmer, and the most that Mr. Dittmer has testified to seems to concern that controversy rather than the narrower issue that is involved with the trustees.

The Master—Your preference still is to stop, Governor Bates?

Mr. Bates—I should prefer to, Your Honor.

The Master—Then, if that is your preference, I think that we ought to do so.

Mr. Whipple—I shall not press it. I will wait until the other cross-examination is finished. I understand that you cannot conveniently start with another witness, can you?

Mr. Bates—Not conveniently today.

Mr. Whipple—I understood you to say that you were not prepared with another witness.

The Master—I so understood it. And perhaps, now that counsel are all here, I may ask a question at this stage. A point was suggested yesterday as having been at some time or other more or less in controversy. It was this: Whether or not there is anything in the Manual requiring the trustees under the deed to be members of The Mother Church?

Mr. Bates—There is none.

Mr. Whipple—I understand that there is nothing. I understand that the requirements as to the trusteeship, or the character or characteristics of the trustees, are provided for in the deed itself.

The Master—I had been looking into that a little myself, and I wondered if there was any controversy about it.

Mr. Krauthoff—The deed of Trust requires the trustees to be loyal and consistent believers and advocates in the principles of the religion of Christian Science as taught by Mary Baker Eddy.

The Master—Quite so. Does that imply that they must be members of The Mother Church?

Mr. Krauthoff—It is our contention that that contemplates the whole situation in which the deed was executed contemplated that the trustees would be members of The Mother Church.

The Master—It rests upon the requirement which you have just referred me to, does it, your contention?

Mr. Krauthoff—So far as the deed of Trust is concerned, yes.

Mr. Whipple—May I ask whether it is—

The Master—Will you give me that again, so that I can mark it?

Mr. Whipple—It is paragraph 9 of the deed of Trust.

Mr. Krauthoff—I am speaking now of the deed of Trust, if Your Honor please.

The Master—No, I am speaking of the Manual. You referred me, I think, to something in the Manual.

Mr. Krauthoff—I was speaking of the deed of Trust.

The Master—I beg your pardon.

Mr. Krauthoff—In the Manual, if Your Honor please, on page 55, Sec. 3 of Art. XXII reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the officers of this Church, of the editors of The Christian Science Journal, Sentinel and Der Herold, of the members of the Committees on Publication, of the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and of the Board of Education promptly to comply with any written order, signed by Mary Baker Eddy, which applies to their official functions. Disobedience to this by-law shall be sufficient cause for the removal of the offending member from office."

The Master—What is there in that that requires trustees to be members of The Mother Church?

Mr. Krauthoff—It is assumed in that that they are members. There isn't any specific provision in the Manual that any of the officers of the Church is required to be a member of the Church. We assume, in our presentation of it, that no one can be connected with a church as an officer of it who is not a member of it; that no one can be a loyal and consistent believer and advocate of the principles of Christian Science—that is under the deed of Trust, again. But, under the Manual, we have assumed that anybody connected with the Church was to be a member of the Church. There is nothing in the Manual which requires the readers, or the President of the Church, or the clerk, or the treasurer, or any of the officers of the Church to be members of it.

The Master—Aren't you mistaken about the readers?

Mr. Krauthoff—I may be.

The Master—I thought there was an express provision requiring the readers—

Mr. Krauthoff—The readers of branch churches are required to be members of The Mother Church. I will see what the other is. Yes; they must be members of The Mother Church—the readers.

The Master—There is an express provision there, isn't there?

Mr. Krauthoff—As to readers; but as to the directors and the president and the clerk and treasurer, and some other officers who do not now come to mind, there is no express requirement that they shall be members of The Mother Church. It comes by construction rather than by specific provision.

The Master—Well, that is a point, then, on which you differ. It is agreed that there is no express provision. You differ on the construction of the Manual on that point.

Mr. Whipple—Well, I would like to have that. Do you admit that they may be?

Mr. Krauthoff—I said within the meaning of this deed of Trust.

Mr. Whipple—No; within the meaning of plain, common-sense English—loyal and consistent Christian Scientists.

Mr. Krauthoff—There are members of branch churches who are loyal and consistent believers and advocates of the principles of Christian Science as taught by Mary Baker Eddy who are not members of The Mother Church.

Mr. Whipple—Well, why don't you put it just exactly in those terms—loyal Christian Scientists?

Mr. Krauthoff—I am using the language of the deed of Trust, if you please.

Mr. Whipple—All right. Then you admit they may be what is described in the deed of Trust and still not be members of The Mother Church?

Mr. Krauthoff—I said they may come within the language of the deed of Trust.

Mr. Whipple—Yes; that is right.

Mr. Krauthoff—But as applied to the office of trustees under this deed, every trustee who has ever acted was a member of The Mother Church. The plaintiffs in this case are members of The Mother Church; they have not resigned as members of The Mother Church; and we say that, taking the deed of Trust into account, they are members of The Mother Church in its entirety, that no one can be a trustee under that deed who is not a loyal member of The Mother Church.

Mr. Whipple—Well, of course we absolutely disagree with that so-called construction. I guess you are getting into the metaphysical interpretation there, because it is entirely beyond common sense—if that is what it means—a metaphysical.

The Master—Paragraph 9 of the deed of Trust was what you referred me to, as I understand it?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—"Loyal, faithful, and consistent believers and advocates."

Mr. Whipple—"And advocates."

The Master—Now, your contention is that, taking the circumstances of the deed of Trust into account, that must be construed to mean that the trustees shall be members of The Mother Church?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

The Master—That the other side deny.

Mr. Krauthoff—They deny.

Mr. Whipple—What we say is, and we offered evidence tending to show, that all of the trustees were members of The Mother Church, so as to put beyond cavil and controversy the fact that they were "loyal, faithful, and consistent believers and advocates," because that fixes the stamp upon them. But what we claim is that there are thousands and hundreds of thousands just as loyal, just as faithful, and just as consistent, who are not members of The Mother Church; and I should like, if the directors authorize a declaration to the contrary, I should like to have it done; the field would be interested to know it.

The Master—Well, I am much obliged to you gentlemen for stating to me your respective views regarding that matter, and shall we stop here until 10 o'clock tomorrow?

[Adjourned to 10 a. m., Thursday, July 24, 1919.]

## KOREAN WOMEN MAKE AN APPEAL

In Message to President Wilson They Ask His Aid for Rectification of "Colossal Wrong"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—The Korean Women's Society of America, headquarters of which are in this city, have sent the following communication to President Wilson:

"We desire to extend to you a hearty welcome home, together with an emphatic indorsement of your splendid achievement in Europe toward the advancement of human life and an acceptance of the world of those magnificent principles bulwarking Christianity and supporting the democracy of our country.

"In this moment of returning peace may it not be opportune to direct your consideration toward the grievous state of affairs in Korea under the ruthless aggression of the government of Japan. As you are aware the citizens of Korea are in revolt from the harsh treatment of the Japanese forces of occupation in the form of the greatest 'passive resistance movement' that has been seen on this earth.

"The Koreans are using no arms nor indulging in any overt acts whatsoever. The overwhelming power of Korea's moral appeal to right and justice is this oppressed country's keenest weapon. The acts of reprisal on the part of Japan's soldiery call to heaven. The debasement and torture of Korean girls, the studied barbarity perpetrated upon Korean Christians, and the utterly inhuman treatment by the Japanese is slowly but surely awakening the world of Christ to the horror of it all.

"May we beseech you in this moment of your triumphant acclaim to harken to the cry of the Korean oppressed, and to help in whatsoever way you can the rectification of the most colossal wrong the broad world knows today."

CALIFORNIA CANNERS ACTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California—No less than 11,500 men, women and children are at this time being employed in the canneries of this interior district of southern California. In Riverside County figures compiled show that at least 5,000 are employed, while in San Bernardino, probably 4,000 are working, more than half of these being in the Ontario-Upland district. The east end of Los Angeles County in Pomona and vicinity has at least 2,500 more.

## LIQUOR MENACES FUTURE OF JAPAN

Anti-Saloon League Official Says Brewers' Hold There Is Equal to Their Power in the United States in the Past

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Some remarkable observations regarding the propaganda that the liquor interests are now carrying on in Japan and the methods that they are using to entrench themselves in the national life of the Japanese Empire, are made by Dr. D. M. Gandier, superintendent of the California Anti-Saloon League, who is now in the Orient in interest of the world drug movement, in a recent communication to the league.

The problem is not to prevent the brewery and other liquor interests from getting a foothold in Japan, says Dr. Gandier, since they are already entrenched in that country, having as firm a foothold there as they had in the United States 25 years ago. This has been accomplished, he says, in about four years. Attention is also called to the fact that the liquor problem in Japan contains some elements of peculiar and far-reaching interest and importance, involving nothing less than the fate of the race and Nation, which are now at a critical stage in their development. He says:

"The big stumbling block at present is England. The Japanese have a great respect for Britain's naval and industrial efficiency. They know also that English workmen drink freely. What they do not realize is that Britain has succeeded in spite of drink because of her important competitors were under the same handicap.

"The facts learned by scientific investigation and practical experience in many parts of the world, which show so clearly that steady drinking robs children of their right to be well-born and of proper nourishment and wholesome environment in their early years, increases disease, multiplies accidents, shortens life, decreases efficiency and works unmeasured waste of both material and human resources, must be brought clearly before the governing classes in Japan. While doing this prohibition must be made a success in the United States and Canada.

"If these two things are done, as they can be in the next five years, Japan may do in that time what took 50 years in America. If they are not done the results of mission work done by the churches in Japan during the past 50 years may be obliterated, and there will be serious danger of the Japanese becoming a grossly materialistic people without moral vision or spiritual appreciation. If Japan does not soon destroy the drink traffic, the drink traffic will destroy Japan.

Problems Facing Japan

"The social and industrial problems now facing Japan are enough to make a giant quail. Never before did a nation jump in 50 years from a feudal system hoary with age into all the complex problems of a great industrial nation. Japan has done this, and the war has speeded up the process, so that today there are many 'nariki'—new-rich—drawing big dividends from corporations which have no souls.

"Men and women work from 12 to 16 hours a day, seven days a week, for small wages, and live in conditions which to the western mind are beyond imagination. Add to this the fact that there is no personal relationship between employer and employees, as there was under the old feudal system, and that nearly all the working class in Japan can now read, and you will see that all the elements necessary for a great explosion are rapidly being assembled. Perhaps liquor will keep the workers sullen and without ambition so that there will be no explosion. But I do not think it will. The ability to read is going to let in enough light to create discontent. It is already showing. With judgment clouded by alcohol, this discontent will some day burst forth in anarchistic forms and Japan will be torn with bolshevism or something worse.

Nation's Place in Danger

"Either this will come or drink will so deaden the people that they will not have ambition enough to struggle, and Japan will lose her place in the sun.

"In one of these ways drink will destroy Japan, unless Japan destroys drink. To get this fact clearly before the ruling classes is the problem and the duty of the hour. Five years from now may be too late.

"With drink out of the way, Japan may be able to do by evolution what will otherwise be done by revolution. Present industrial conditions ought not to and cannot remain unchanged. Hours of labor are going to be shortened, the increase in housing conditions improved. To bring this about without prohibitive increase in the cost of production the best machinery must be used and the efficiency of labor greatly increased. With sober workmen this can be done. With alcohol-soaked laborers it is doubtful if it can be done. If it is not done, and that right early, a revolution which will cost more in blood and property than any can estimate, looms up in the future as a certainty.

Need of Clear Thought

"If ever a country needed clear brains and sound bodies and a will to control both, that country is Japan. Banning alcohol will help to produce these fundamental necessities. If the facts about alcohol developed by science and by modern industrial and military experience are clearly presented to the ruling classes in Japan, alcohol will go.

"But how shall they learn without a teacher, and how shall they teach except they be sent? This is America's privilege and duty."

SPECIAL NEBRASKA SESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Governor McKelvie yesterday issued a call for a special session of the Nebraska Legislature for July 29 to ratify the suffrage amendment.

## AMERICANIZATION OF NATIVES URGED

Experiences of War Have Shown That Many Citizens Have Little Knowledge of Government They Live Under

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Within the last few months a strong feeling has arisen among those closely in touch with the Americanization problem that the natives are quite as much in need of Americanization work and civic education as are aliens, and in many instances more so.

The point was brought up at the recent conference on Americanization in industry, held at the Atlantic House, in Nantasket. Not long ago it was alluded to in a statement by Raymond F. Crist, director of citizenship in the United States Department of Labor. Mr. Crist has found, from his experience in naturalization work, that the alien who comes into court to seek citizenship, after taking the citizenship course given through the co-operation of the Bureau of Naturalization and the public schools, has a much better knowledge of American institutions than has the native American, and that many candidates for citizenship are able to answer offhand questions about the American Government that puzzle public officials.

During the war, for example, it was found that a number of men called to serve on juries in espionage cases had never heard of the Constitution of the United States. Some of those who had heard of it had ludicrous ideas of its meaning. Knowledge of American institutions was decidedly hazy among a considerable portion of them. Some had never heard of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Ignorance of Law

It is no secret that in the inaccessible parts of the Appalachians are thousands of Americans whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers of this country, yet who are mentally living in the seventeenth century. Feuds and moonshining still exist in isolated localities. There is a general feeling among the men of this primitive civilization that they are quite justified in denying obedience to any law if, in their opinion, it infringes on their rights.

However excusable ignorance, political and otherwise, may be in regions difficult of access, and where even the locomotive is as yet almost unknown, it can hardly be justified in such thriving cities as Boston, New York, and Chicago. Yet it does exist in all these centers, and its consequences are deplorable, both for the individual and for the community.

One direct result is that laws are neglected. This, however, is not of major importance, for the reason that most important laws are pretty well enforced through governmental agencies, and the mere fact of enforcement educates the public concerning them.

The second and far more important consequence is that the public does not know its rights under the law, and fails to receive the benefits to which it is entitled. Because of this failure to maintain their rights, the feeling is growing up among the poorer classes in large cities, particularly, that the government does nothing for them except to arrest them when they have committed some misdemeanor, and ship them away to jail. The breach between people and government is widening, and the government is coming to be looked upon as an institution more or less hostile to the man of small property.

Need of Organization

Perhaps the most deplorable result of public ignorance and neglect appears in the political field, and is reflected in the economic. The large corporation has a great advantage over the individual in every respect. If it is interested in legislation, it can send agents to Washington or the state capital to interview legislators and impress its views upon them. It can use channels of publicity not available to the ordinary citizen. It can flood congressmen and state legislators with letters and telegrams urging action, and by proper manipulation these letters and telegrams can be made to indicate an apparent great popular demand. Furthermore, these large organizations have sources of information and resources for taking advantage of information beyond the possibilities of the average man. It is not surprising, therefore, that the latter gets comparatively little consideration from his elected representatives.

There is, however, one thing he can do, and he can do it best through organization with a group of citizens like himself. If he is interested in a certain program of legislation, he can urge it personally upon his representatives; but such action is much more effective if a delegation representing a considerable body of citizens can urge it upon the congressman or legislator. The average politician is much interested in serving another term, and keeps his ear to the ground to learn opinion back home. If that opinion is awakened and thoroughly conscious of what it wants, he cannot afford to neglect it. Economic reforms, such as the reduction of living costs, can only be effected through political measures, and therefore it is of very direct importance to every citizen that he should make his wants known where the laws are made.

PRIVATE GARAGE ISSUE RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—There appears to be a difference of opinion in regard to what the law means by the words "private garage." Of late, many automobile owners have learned that a building wherein can be stored the automobile belonging to the owner of the property only, and he cannot lease a foot of storage space

## DEMURRAGE SEEN AS PRICE CAUSE

High Rate at Tidewater on Coal a Reason for Increase, Investigator Is Informed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Heavy demurrage rates at tidewater ports, chiefly New York, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Baltimore, Maryland, and Hampton Roads, Virginia, are one cause of the increasing price of coal, according to testimony at a hearing here of the complaint of the Wholesale Coal Trade Association against the United States Railroad Administration, before W. N. Brown, attorney of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The demurrage rate at the tidewater ports was \$2 for each car every day in excess of five days. It was said, while that in force at the lake ports was \$1 a day for each car in excess of five days, to be averaged over a period of four months.

One coal merchant asserted that his demurrage charges for the five months following the armistice amounted to nearly 10 per cent of the capital of his company, and added that if these rates were maintained for the remaining months of the year they would amount to more than 36 per cent of the capital. He said also that many cars arrived at the mines in need of repairs, which must be made before they could be loaded and sent back. For their repairs, which the mine owners made because they needed the cars so badly, they had never been reimbursed, he asserted. The great irregularity in car movements, he said, was a big problem.

Revision of demurrage rates so that tidewater points should receive the same consideration as ports on the Great Lakes was urged as a remedy.

## HIGH OFFICERS WILL BE COURT-MARTIALED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—For the purpose of completing arrangements for the trial of several ranking officers recently returned from France, a general court-martial was convened by Maj.-Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Department of the East, at Governors Island on Tuesday. Although neither the names of the defendants nor the charges against them have been disclosed, it is understood that an officer of high rank is among them, also four colonels, and that the charges include mistreatment of soldiers, intoxication, and conduct unbecoming an officer.

The trials are scheduled for the latter part of August, and will be presided over by Maj.-Gen. George B. Duncan, aided by Maj.-Gen. Robert Alexander, Brig.-Gen. Andrew Hero Jr., and 10 colonels. This court, according to Maj. William F. Kelley, judge advocate of the Department of the East, is made up of the highest ranking officers who have been summoned for such duty since the United States entered into the war against Germany.

## EFFORT PROMISED TO SAVE AIR SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Efforts will be made by the War Department to check the rapid disintegration of the army air service, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, informed the House Committee on Military Affairs on Tuesday.

Members of the committee pointed out to the Secretary that the chief of staff that the general army orders providing for the discharge of all national army and reserve armies was largely responsible for what several army officers have recently referred to as the "junking of the air service."

Mr. Baker promised that efforts would be made to induce many of the army fliers, who were nearly all national or emergency officers, to accept commissions in the regular establishment, so that the present personnel will not be discarded.

It was stated by D. R. Anthony, Representative from Kansas, that there were 11,000 commission vacancies in the infantry and that some of these might be utilized. Mr. Baker agreed to this.

## NAVY IS DISCHARGING ALL RESERVE FORCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Demobilization of the navy is progressing satisfactorily, according to Navy Department announcements yesterday. A total of 316,554 enlisted men have been discharged since the armistice was signed, of whom 94,306 were enlisted in the regular service and 222,248 were members of the reserve force who were released to inactive duty, subject to call. More than 25,500 reserve officers have been returned to civil life and 7124 still are on duty.

There still are 7000 enlisted men of the reserve force on duty, most of them aboard transports. They will be released as rapidly as recruits can be obtained to take their places. It is expected that all the reserve officers and men remaining in the service will be released within two months.

Recruiting now is more encouraging, the rate of new enlistments being about 9000 monthly. Both the Atlantic and Pacific fleets are still short handed, however. Naval officers expect the arrival of the Pacific fleet on the west coast to stimulate recruiting throughout the west.

## APPEAL GRANTED ON NON-PARTISAN LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

FARGO, North Dakota—Judge C. F. Amidon of the United States District Court has signed a certificate of appeal in the suit brought by 41 taxpayers of North Dakota, in which the constitutionality of the program of industrial laws passed by the last state Legislature at the instance of the Non-Partisan League will go to the Supreme Court of the United States both on the question of the federal court's jurisdiction and on the merit of points raised against the laws.

The North Dakota taxpayers charge that the industrial laws are in violation of both the state and federal constitutions, as they attempt to raise taxes for private business enterprises.

## IRISH FLAG WILL NOT FLY ON CITY BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut—The flag of the Irish "republic" will not fly over the Bridgeport municipal building during the campaign for the Irish loan, as the result of the general protest against the action of the city hall committee in granting the Sons of Irish Freedom permission to fly the orange, green and white tri-color.

Opponents to the display of the Irish emblem quoted the state law prohibiting the hanging of any alien flag from city buildings. To prevent further trouble, the committee of the Sons of Irish Freedom withdrew the application.

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Experiences of War Have Shown That Many Citizens Have Little Knowledge of Government They Live Under

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During the war, for example, it was found that a number of men called to serve on juries in espionage cases had never heard of the Constitution of the United States. Some of those who had heard of it had ludicrous ideas of its meaning. Knowledge of American institutions was decidedly hazy among a considerable portion of them. Some had never heard of the Supreme Court of the United States.

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THE ECONOMICS OF  
"BOLSHEVIA"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The Soviet Government—no Nicholas Lenin declared in a speech on May 2—"has only one fundamental economic difficulty: It cannot get food." The peasants, that meant, refuse to sell their surplus rye and wheat for paper rubles. "With which, in view of the lack of manufactured goods, they can buy nothing. In order to overcome this difficulty, the Bolshevik central executive, on Oct. 31 last, passed a law for 'taxation in kind,' which called on the moujik to pay his taxes in rye, wheat, butter and meat. This plan failed, because, as the same Lenin declared, there 'was no machinery of compulsion'; in other words, there were no tax collectors and no organization for transporting and storing the 8,000,000,000 pounds of grain which Mr. Krestinsky, Finance Commissary, estimated as one yield of the tax.

As the peasants, having no incentive to plow and sow, ceased to produce any surplus at all, an enormous area of land fell derelict. The official Bolshevik newspapers say that of the land seized after the November, 1917, Bolshevik revolution from private proprietors, no less than 8,100,000 acres will not be tilled this year, and there are 4,500,000 acres more of derelict land owned by the peasants as individual proprietors or by the peasant communes collectively. Such is the position today of the peasant Russia, which in theory suffers from chronic insufficiency of land. The peasant rebels of Kaluga Province in October last put in the forefront of their program, "Grow crops only for your own use." The result is the universal hunger in the cities which Lenin described as "the only one fundamental difficulty" of the soviets.

## Government to Till Land

The government of people's commissaries has now announced a bold stroke. It will till the derelict land itself and directly, thus partly nationalizing agriculture as it has already nationalized industry. The new law, passed as is usual, unanimously by the central executive, is headed, "For the increase of the acreage under seed"; and it enjoins the State to cultivate all land which in the spring of 1919 would not have been plowed by its present owners. A complete bureaucratic organization is provided, which closely resembles the existing organization of industrial nationalization. The land units will be directed by "colleges," each with a "chancellor" of officials, who will do the preparatory work, determining how much land in a given locality is derelict, and how much of it, judging by the available stock of seed and farm machines, can be cultivated this year. After that each district soviet will be applied to for the necessary labor; and the district soviet will recruit—that is, conscript—labor; and in particular will compel all unoccupied "bourgeois" to plow, sow, and reap. The State will take all the crops for the support of its officials and Red Guards; and bolshevism, it is proclaimed, will henceforth be independent of the sulking peasants, and will in fact profit from their sulking; for the less land they cultivate, the larger will be the acreage which will fall to the nationalizing State.

## Grandiose Scheme

This is by far the most grandiose nationalization scheme yet projected by bolshevism. Its defect is that it is adopted as a pis aller; that is, only after other nationalization experiments have failed; and therefore without much faith. The Bolshevik newspapers, Pravda and Krasnaya Gazeta, both criticize the scheme, and plainly imply that it will fail. The Pravda's argument is as follows: If nationalization of industry, which on April 1 embraced 1342 large undertakings, had proved a success, nationalization of farming would not have been necessary. The nationalized industries would be producing sufficient and reasonably cheap manufactured goods; and for these the peasant farmer would willingly sell his grain, and eagerly increase his output of foodstuffs generally. This would have been the obvious course. But the Soviet organization unluckily failed to make a success of industrial nationalization; therefore it gets no food; and to remedy this it now aims at producing food itself. But can one believe that our bureaucrats, who have failed to manage our industry, will succeed in the far more alien task of managing our agriculture?

This is a typical comment. Some Soviet newspapers laugh openly at the "colleges" and "chancelleries" as the climax of bureaucracy; and the Menshevik Vsesoyuzny Voprosnik declares that the soviets should instead have concluded agreements with the farmers binding them to till all their land and offering them something concrete in exchange. This was not done, says Vsesoyuzny Voprosnik, because bolshevism boycotts the successful small farmer, who is regarded as a "little bourgeois," and as a worse foe than the capitalist. In particular this is the view of Lenin, who never ceases denouncing the peasant of medium prosperity as a usurer, or as Russians say, "a fat," and who exalts the landless farm hands and the more idle and improvident of the peasant proprietors as genuine proletarians.

## Bolshevik Finance

The preamble to the Bolshevik budget estimates for July-December, 1918, published under a soviet decree abolishing the former annual budgets, contains an expenditure entry of 7,000,000,000 rubles as value of food products to be received from the peasants as a result of the tax in kind mentioned above. The Finance Commissary did not venture to enter this 7,000,000,000 rubles in the budget itself; but he was so confident of getting the foodstuffs that he declared that 7,000,000,000 rubles of the admitted half

yearly budget deficit of 14,000,000,000 rubles might be thereby considered covered. This incident and its sequel cast a queer light on soviet finance. A report issued in February stated that no preparations whatever had been made to collect the 7,000,000,000 rubles worth of foodstuffs, and now a further statement by the Bolshevik Commissary, Mr. Martynoff, boldly says that "the tax in kind which was to feed the Red Army and officialdom proves to be com-



## PASSERS-BY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
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As a youngster I used to dote upon the Camera Obscura—you know—that seaside attraction where one enters a darkened room and gazes at a ground glass upon which passers-by are reflected. What fun it was to study at leisure, without being seen, the multi-



The human pageant of Broadway

ply illusory. The peasants in Orel and Kaluga (two particularly disaffected provinces south of Moscow) started a "preventive rebellion" against the tax; told the Bolsheviks that "they might come and take the crops"; and destroyed in Orel two commissaries and several Red Guards. Of further fiscal conditions in these provinces, the Pravda publishes some striking statements. The yield of the chief direct taxes in July-December, 1918, was one-sixth of the amount estimated in the budget; the yield of stamp-duties was one-seventeenth of the estimated; of real estate transfer tax, one ninety-seventh; and of industrial taxes, one-eighth.

"The soviet tax collectors," says Pravda, "must look longingly at the Province of Saratov, where we have an active, well-trained, and unshrinking corps of special tax collectors, who by firm measures, which did not stop at imprisonment, compelled the refractory population, chiefly bourgeoisie or bourgeois-inspired peasants, to pay a whole one-third of the taxes at which they were assessed." In no other province, it appears, has the Soviet Government managed to collect anything like a third of the assessed direct taxes.

## Increase in Expenditure

The official newspaper Ekonomicheskaya Zhizn states that the enormous increase in soviet nominal expenditure, from 17,000,000,000 rubles in the first half of 1918 to 49,000,000,000 rubles in the first half of 1919, is due almost entirely to the depreciation in the buying value of the ruble. "With the exception of the Red Army," it says, "which was enormously increased and improved, and on which in half a year expenditure rose from 600,000,000 to over 7,000,000,000, the State received no more services and commodities for the 49,000,000,000 than it did for the 17,000,000,000." This citation gives a notion of the Russian rise in prices. Of these prices travelers' tales seem incredible; but when I was in Russia after the revolution prices were doubling every three months; and this rate easily accounts for the prices now prevailing. The official Ekonomicheskaya Zhizn gives the following figures for the large city of Kharkov for the 15th of April:

FOOD	Rubles
Sugar, per lump.....	4
Butter, per pound.....	115-135
Cocoa, per pound.....	180
Beef, per pound.....	44
Milk, per quart.....	15
Fish, per pound.....	20-70
Potatoes, per pound.....	10-14
Sausages, per pound.....	40-65

## CLOTHING, ETC.

	Rubles
State-manufactured men's suits.....	3,200
State-manufactured shoes.....	1,400
Rubbers .....	1,250
Wire nails, per pound.....	75
Typewriters (second hand).....	5,000-7,000
Bicycles (second hand) .....	8,000-12,000

The newspaper I have quoted says that in the present spring food prices at Moscow were rising 13 per cent per month, a relatively low figure. In Kharkov they were rising 60 per cent per month. The result is a perpetual clamor from the state-employed workmen for higher wages; but though the Central Executive Council lately made 600 rubles a month the minimum wage and 3000 rubles the maximum, the real wage, as determined by prices, is steadily declining.

"The vital fact is that apart from juggling with paper money," says the frank Ekonomicheskaya Zhizn, "Russia is not producing food, clothing or other necessities as quickly as she is consuming them; and, as a result, we have a starving, half-naked proletariat, which in the end must cease to be the pillar of the Bolshevik cause and must become its menace."

farious types unconsciously posing for our edification. Now that I am grown up I use, as my camera obscura a certain spot on busy Broadway. My dark room is the dim vestibule of a well-known theater (when there is no performance going on), and my ground glass is the bit of bright daylight framed by the doorway. The photographs of the players in a frame, and a mirror at the entrance, bring my characters close up, so I am able, like the boy at the sea-



He is owner of many stores

side, to view my passers-by at leisure. The other day I was driven for shelter into my darkened lobby by a heavy shower of rain, and the time passed all too quickly as I pleasantly occupied myself studying the human pageant.

## Smiles for a Soldier

Look, here is a stalwart, smiling Negro lad in khaki, his right arm in



"Polly," the happy newsboy

a sling. Judging by his gold service stripes and his decoration he had seen much active service abroad. Many bystanders held to the door by the rain address the colored lad and offer him help of all kinds. One offers theater tickets, another an auto ride, while a

white-haired lady inquires tenderly whether he "hadn't an overcoat for such a damp day as this." It's great to see what a lot of people there are trying to be nice.

Events move quickly as the Negro boy "fades out." There comes into focus a big business man—well known along Broadway as the owner of many stores and many imaginary ailments. Forbidding of men and a stranger to laughter, his one joy in life is to boast of the many times he has been given



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

up by the "most expensive specialists in the world."

In delightful contrast is "Polly" (which is short for Pollyanna), the happy newsboy of the block. "Polly" has a smile and a nod for everybody, and is willing to trust everybody—yes! even to the extent of five papers—without even asking for name and address.

Here comes a familiar passer-by. Another of those brave soldier boys who have faced untold privations and dangers without a whimper, and is home again—but still shy with the girls. There is nothing of the cocksureness of the "rounder" about the fellow who has done his "bit" in the trenches, and to see him delightedly ill at ease in the company of his girl friend is to know that he is the genuine article in manliness. He is followed by a sailor who has returned from abroad with everything altered except his fighting chin. An habitu  of pool rooms and cabarets before America went into the war, Uncle Sam has transformed him into the picture of neatness and self-respect, and here he is doing Broadway for the first time in his naval togs.

## Fruits of Success

Passing by is a successful musical comedy librettist, who is trying hard to hide the lovable personality which he possessed—so his friends say—before an avalanche of royalties almost overwhelmed him. Before his first production he would read his untitled lyrics at the club, while a group of

admiring fellow members would surround him, screaming at every couplet. But now success has changed him. He has deserted the clubs and strolls Broadway, alone, his face wearing a troubled look, and his eyes always upon the ground. Some people say he is staging himself to look like Napoleon when he spent the day treading some lonely path on St. Helena; others, with a knowing smile,

brooch, and again her waist—any excuse to come back to that mirror at the door.

A well-known producer, accosted by a soubrette, who insists that she would "be a riot" if given a chance in his play—rival song writers discussing current hits, and a well-known real estate agent who is responsible for many theater buildings, are among the types flashed upon my glass and held there a few moments by the prevailing shower. Oh, the "he said" and "she said" and the "they said" of Broadway that one hears in the darkened lobby. Oh, the heartbreaks of what is called the Gay White Way. I emerge from my hiding place to talk to a well-known chronicler of Broadway, a columnist who has been "doing" the "street" for many years.

"Where are the big names of yesterday?" he asks. "I've seen many of them come and go. Every now and again some new name and face flashes in the big lights, and among the maddening crowd only to fade away. Where do they all go to? What has become of So-and-so? You remember what a big splash he made—and, by the way, where is the little lady that set Broadway on fire in—eh! what year was it? And the fellow who wrote—that was the name of the play? I never could make out why he didn't follow it up. The old street is an avenue of blasted hopes, isn't it?—well (with a yawn), the rain has stopped. I must go and dig up some dope about celebrated people on Broadway for my column."

## OLD CHURCH TO BE USED FOR WIGGIN PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTLAND, Maine.—The Dorcas society of the 150-year-old meeting-house at Buxton Lower Corner, voted recently to repeat for the fourth successive summer, Kate Douglas Wiggin's church play, "The Old Peabody Pew." Numerous requests from summer sojourners at the resorts in this vicinity have prompted this action and the dates set for the two presentations are Friday evening, Aug. 8, and the next afternoon. The latter performance will be followed by a reception held at the century-old house opposite the church common that was originally a tavern and, like the church, figures in the history of Justin Peabody's lasting love for Nancy Wentworth.

The old church where the performance will be given is the one in which Kate Douglas Wiggin has played the cabinet organ, led the choir, taught a class in Sunday school and been a leading contributor, during her vacations at her summer home at Quillico, on the Saco River at Salmon Falls. It was in this meetinghouse she received the inspiration for the story



The ex-pugilist sailor

and around the old church and its neighborhood she wove the tale. Judging from the great success of the performances in the past three years, this season's presentation bids fair to be well attended, by the many admirers of the author and her work.

## GIFT OF SCHOONER TO ARCTIC EXPLORER

PORTLAND, Maine.—Prof. Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer and leader of the Crockerland expedition, will be provided with a small schooner with auxiliary power, to be built at Boothbay Harbor and christened the Bowdoin, when he leaves next summer on his next exploration trip in the region of the Arctic Ocean, according to plans now being considered by the alumni of Bowdoin College. He is a member of the faculty as well as a graduate. It is their intention to furnish him with such a vessel about 60 feet in length, for which funds will be raised among graduates of the college.

Professor MacMillan believes the type best adapted for exploration work in the ice fields is an auxiliary craft about the size of Maine fishing vessels. The schooner will be built to withstand pressure of the ice floes and be unusually seaworthy. She will not require a large crew. He will have less than 10 men. The party will devote from two to three years in exploration work under the auspices of the National Geographic Society.

## RELIEF WORK TO BE CONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Relief Administration for European children's relief, is to continue as an American charitable organization, as distinct from a governmental organization, according to an announcement by the administration, which states that the coming of peace has not brought an end to the need for this work, which has been going on for five years.

As the funds appropriated by Congress for supplying food to children in Europe have now been exhausted and there is great need among children

in the Baltic states, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Jugoslavia, and Armenia, this relief has been decided upon. It is not intended in any way to supplant other relief organizations operating in those countries, but to assist and cooperate with them, and to cooperate with the eastern European governments and the national and local relief societies organized for the special purpose of child relief. The organization will continue to maintain American representatives in the countries concerned.

The work has been made possible by a \$7,000,000 appropriation from the American Relief Administration, with additional appropriations of \$4,800,000 from the European governments concerned. Gifts of about \$300,000 from societies of the nationalities and individuals in America have been received. The number of children being cared for is 2,700,000.

The continuation of the work depends upon provision of new funds, and large gifts are needed from America. Administration authorities urge persons affiliated with these countries to help collect the money. The European governments, although facing large financial problems, will do their share.

"All of the bulk relief initiated immediately after the armistice has now been provided for," said Edgar Rickard, joint director of the administration, "and it can be definitely stated that every country in Europe is supplied with sufficient food to last until this year's harvest comes in. But, as in the case of Belgium, special treatment is required for the children."

## AWARD DEFENDED BY HARVARD PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts.—Objections to the ratification of the League of Nations covenant as contained in the treaty of peace now before the United States Senate, were characterized as without real substance or foundation in fact, in an address delivered here Tuesday night by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University.

Mr. Lowell took up one by one the main points raised by the opponents of the league as at present provided, and gave his reasons for branding them as merely a cloud of dust raised to conceal some other motive.

He defended the Shantung clause of the treaty as an attempt to save Japan's face, declaring that the treaty gave Japan absolutely no territorial rights in Shantung or even in Kiaochow which the league under the provisions of Article X was bound to guarantee. Germany possessed no permanent sovereign rights in Shantung or in Kiaochow, he declared, but held the latter only under a 99-year lease, and held only certain railroad and mining concessions and similar rights in Shantung, without any assumption, even temporarily, of political sovereignty. Furthermore, he added, Japan, both through specific agreement with China and by a public declaration, has promised to restore this territory to China in return for certain commercial privileges, and the United States, in ratifying this part of the treaty, has a right to assume that Japan will carry out this promise and to insist that she does.

## CITY PLANNING PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
AUBURN, Maine.—This city is to try the city planning method. Last fall it contracted with a park building association of Chicago, to draft a plan for the city, and it will be ready in October. It will be accompanied by a comprehensive report of its construction and suggestions relative to its execution. The cost of the plan is \$3600, and it provides for the greatest possible development in the next 50 years. It is being adopted by this city in preference to haphazard methods followed by many cities.

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HISTORY OF NOTED  
MAINE OAT IS TOLD

Product Known as Maine 340  
Was the Result of Nine Years  
of Careful Study and Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTLAND, Maine.—Charles D. Woods, director of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, discussing the development of a new oat, the time and work involved in making it, says:

"Few people realize what the making of a better oat required in way of men and time. An idea of what Maine's now most famous oat required in its making may be gained by reading the story of its origin."

"Back in 1909 when the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station began its oat testing and breeding at Highmore Farm there were grown in test plots some 18 commercial varieties. In 1910 there were selected from these varieties 460 heads of oats from individual plants. The seed from each of these plants was tagged, numbered, and stored away separately. Books with a cross reference system even more intricate than the bookkeeping system of a big commercial house, had to be made to record accurately how each selection was made and from whence it came so that if it should be desirable any selection could be repeated. When planting time came the seed from each single head of these 460 selections was planted in a single row; each row was headed by a stake with a distinguishing number. This number given to the row the first year the plant is grown in a row test follows the strain as long as it is grown. The oat that has proven the best one yet developed by this station was in its first year (1910) in the oat garden in row 340, hence the name Maine 340. Frequent notes on the habit of growth, stiffness of straw, tendency to lodge and other characteristics were made and recorded. When it came to the harvest each row was harvested separately, the yield of grain and straw weighed, examined and recorded."

"Before the Maine station was satisfied with this oat, six years of careful painstaking labor was consumed. Many more ears were required to produce seed in quantities. So nine ears were expended in the making of this world-famous oat, Maine 340. For this may be advisedly called a world-famous oat for it is now grown in several noted states such as Oregon and Washington."

"While the creation and development of the oat itself is of high importance the accumulation of the large amount of growing data from it and its non-successful competitors are of real value in ascertaining the laws which underlie inheritance and transmission of characters. And from the standpoint of the station this is necessary fundamental work the results of which make it possible to continue to study the problems of oat breeding with increasing surety. All of these records that bear on the production of one good oat point out the way to the production of a still better one."

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BASEBALL "KING"  
IN ARMY CAMPS

Two Million Men Over Two Continents Played This Popular Game Last Year While Wearing Khaki Uniforms

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"Baseball is coming back into its own. The national game is facing its golden age" is the statement of the baseball writers as they have watched the universal resumption of league baseball in the United States. "Send us baseball material" is an insistent appeal of athletic directors in the army camps to the athletic division, Commission on Training Camp Activities. "Two thousand five hundred teams have commenced play for the championship of the American expeditionary force," is the word from overseas. "Baseball is now being played between the University of Paris and the University of Lyons." In every avenue of play the great national game is appealing to its followers again this year, after a season in which it was popular in the army camps only.

Without question, baseball was and is the king of sports in the army camps. Last year 2,000,000 men over two continents played the great national game while wearing the khaki. This year 22,500 men are playing as the official representatives of some unit of the expeditionary forces in the championships of different camps and bases, the winning teams to meet later in Paris. Hundreds of baseball teams in addition to these are playing around the different camps. In the camps of the United States baseball is being played at every opportunity. Travis, from its southern advantage reported 124 games of baseball in one week, and in most of the camps, from two to 20 games are played weekly by officially constituted league teams. On an average two and three "wildcat" games are played for every league game contested. More men are at present playing ball in the army than have played in the organized leagues in the last five years.

Even good friends of baseball, however, are inclined to doubt if the term of "golden age of baseball" can be applied to the future. It is their opinion that the zenith of the game was reached last year, and that it will be many years before the total of players again reaches that of 1918. It seems certain that league baseball will flourish. This is due in some measure to the smaller economic pressure for workers and the number of new lovers of the game developed in the camps. Baseball had its first introduction to the country at large from the men who returned from the ranks in the sixties, and this war seems to be destined to add a new phase to not only baseball, but all athletics.

Even this year, with the reduced number of men in the different camps, more baseball games will be played in the camps than in all the leagues under the old national agreement. The numbers will not compare with the figures of a year ago. In the records of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, Camp Devens led in 1918 with a league in which 404 teams took part. Another league was in operation in the same camp at the same time with 162 teams. Some of the same men played in both leagues. Camp Beauregard had 141 teams, Kearny 192, Sheridan 104, and Lewis 193. Few of the national guard and national army camps, 32 in all, had less than 90 teams. Something of the volume of play can be deduced from the fact that one camp—Dodge—used up 1332 baseballs in the regular league season. Dodge was situated on smooth, alluvial soil, where a ball would last for some time. In the line of playing fields, Kearny had 43, Travis 40, and Lewis 36. At one time at Camp Lewis all these fields were in use in regular league games, and with the aid of glasses it was possible to see 25 baseball games in action at the same time.

Financial returns were the last thing in the baseball of the camp. Some of the equipment came from the Commission on Training Camp Activities. Other parts of the equipment were supplied from post exchange funds. Some of the equipment was donated by friends and organizations, and some of the equipment was loaned by the welfare organizations working within the camp. Some few of the teams made money for the camp they represented. In one case, that of the three hundred and fourth mechanical repair shop at Camp Travis, \$12,000 was earned by the team before it was ordered overseas. Most of the men played for the love of the game, however.

**BURTON TO SAIL SHAMROCK**  
NEW YORK, New York.—W. P. Burton, vice-president of the Yacht Racing Association and one of the best amateur helmsmen in Great Britain, will have full control of the arrangements to be made for Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV, as challenger for the America's cup race, it has been announced in England. Burton, who has raced his own boats very successfully against the best professional skippers, will sail the challenger in the cup race.

**FRANK SCHULTE RESIGNS**  
BINGHAMTON, New York.—Frank Schulte has resigned as manager of the Binghamton club of the International League.

TRI-STATE LAWN  
TENNIS STARTS

F. B. Alexander and S. H. Voshell Win Their Match in Cleveland Doubles Tourney

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Play started Wednesday in the Tri-State sectional doubles lawn tennis tournament of 1919 on the courts of the University Club, this city, with a field of strong teams contending for the right to compete in the United States national doubles tournament at the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Newton, Massachusetts, next month.

One of the teams which is being closely watched is made up of F. B. Alexander of New York City and S. H. Voshell of Brooklyn, New York. Alexander was a former national doubles champion, with H. H. Hackett as a partner, while Voshell is a former indoor champion. In the first round they met J. Rice and Edly Hoenz of Cleveland and had no difficulty defeating their junior opponents, 6-0, 6-1, 6-2.

Another strong team is made up of A. B. Graven, of Berkeley, California, and captain of the University of California tennis team, and R. G. Kinsey of San Francisco, one of the United States mixed doubles clay-court champions. They met F. E. Watkins and W. A. Budgeon of Cleveland, winning easily, 6-0, 6-0, 6-1.

Charles Carran and Charles Benton, a Cleveland team, had a rather easy time disposing of S. W. Cabell and B. F. Thorward, another Cleveland team, in straight sets, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

Lucien Williams and James Weber, two clever young Chicago players, had a very interesting match with Cleveland's Bartel and Vinton Vernon of Cleveland. Weber's smashes and Bartel's clever serving featured this match, which furnished some of the prettiest tennis that has been seen in Cleveland in some days. The Chicago pair won the first set at 6-4, only to have the Clevelanders even the match by taking the second by a similar score. The third set went to the Chicago players at 6-3.

NO MATCHES IN  
TENNIS TOURNEY

Longwood Singles and New England Sectional Doubles Postponed—Defaults Announced

NEWTON, Massachusetts.—No matches were played in either the Longwood tennis singles or the New England sectional doubles on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club at Chestnut Hill yesterday on account of the rain. If conditions are favorable today, the players will start at 11 o'clock and be kept busy until late in the afternoon with contests in both the singles and doubles.

A number of defaults were registered Wednesday morning and more are expected today, as A. B. Graven and R. G. Kinsey, the two Californian players are reported as being in Cleveland, Ohio, so that when play is resumed again their matches will be closed.

It is not expected that the challenge match will be played until Monday or Tuesday of next week, as W. M. Johnston, the present holder, is in the west taking part in a sectional doubles tournament and will be given time to get to Chestnut Hill in order to defend his title against the winner of the tournament. The results of matches defaulted follow:

**LONGWOOD SINGLES**—Second Round Norman Johnson, New York, defeated W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, by default. R. E. Budgeon, Longwood, defeated L. E. Mahan, New York, by default. T. R. Pell, New York, defeated H. S. Crosby, Longwood, by default. D. S. Niles, Longwood, defeated W. E. Davis, San Francisco, by default.

**THIRD ROUND**  
H. C. Johnson, Longwood, defeated H. S. Guidi, Brooklyn, 6-3, by default. J. W. Foster, Longwood, defeated Norman Johnson, New York, by default.

**SECTIONAL DOUBLES**—Second Round Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, and C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated F. E. Dixon and L. E. Mahan, New York, by default. G. P. Peterson and F. H. Goodrich, Longwood, defeated E. V. Page and R. W. Baker, by default.

W. S. Warland, Boston and K. Yamashita, Japan, defeated W. D. Bourne and Norman Johnson, New York, by default.

**J. M. BARNES EQUALS MAYFIELD C. C. RECORD**

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—J. M. Barnes of St. Louis, defending his title in the western open golf championship at the Mayfield Country Club Wednesday, scored 69 for the 18 holes, breaking par by one stroke and equaling the record. He led the field by two strokes among the forenoon players.

With a birdie 4 on the 455-yard third and a 3 on the 335-yard fifth, he reeled off the first nine holes in 35, one under par. He started home equally well, but pulled an iron shot to a trap on the 330-yard twelfth for a 4. He made up for this on the 200-yard thirteenth by holing a 4-foot putt for a 2 with pars on the remaining five holes. He came home in 143.

W. C. Hagan, United States national open champion, took 36 for the first half. He missed a short putt on the eighteenth, but ended with 71. Louis Teller of Boston took 77.

One hundred and forty golfers teed off in the first 18-hole round. Barnes was paired with George Sargeant of Minneapolis, Minnesota, among the early starters, while Teller was playing with Frank Adams of Winnipeg and Hagan with R. G. McDonald of Chicago as a partner.

ONE CONTEST IN  
THE AMERICAN

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	53	29	.646
Cleveland	48	34	.585
New York	45	34	.569
Detroit	45	36	.555
St. Louis	42	37	.537
Boston	34	45	.430
Washington	35	48	.421
Philadelphia	19	59	.243

**WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS**  
Boston 5, Detroit 1  
**GAMES TODAY**  
St. Louis at Chicago  
Detroit at Cleveland  
Philadelphia at Washington  
New York at Boston

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston and Detroit clubs took advantage of an off day yesterday to play off their postponed game of May 22 at Navin Field, Detroit, and the Red Sox won by the one-sided score of 8 to 1. The other teams did not play as they used the day in traveling.

**RED SOX DEFEAT DETROIT**  
DETROIT, Michigan.—The Boston Red Sox won from the Detroit Tigers Wednesday, 8 to 1. The locals played poor baseball in several innings. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	8	12	1	1	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	3	2

Batteries—Jones and Schang; Love, Cunningham, Kallio and Stange. Umpires—Dineen and Chilli.

ESMOND PHELPS  
WINS FROM HUNT

New Orleans Lawn Tennis Star Wins in First Round of the Men's Southern Singles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office  
ASHEVILLE, North Carolina.—Featured by the playing of a hard match between Esmond Phelps of New Orleans, Louisiana, and J. B. Hunt Jr. of Atlanta, Georgia, the first round of the men's singles in the southern tennis championship tournament was completed Tuesday. Phelps won the match by a score of 1-6, 6-4, 6-4, the event was by far the best of the entire tournament so far and those who have kept up with the playing have advanced the opinion that it was the hardest match which will be played.

Phelps is being picked by many as the winner of the men's singles. Last year at Atlanta, Hunt defeated the New Orleans star in a similar match. In the men's doubles the Capers brothers, Frank and Rutledge, of Augusta, Georgia, had little trouble in defeating J. W. Erwin and W. L. Carey, of Spartanburg, South Carolina. The Augusta players also defeated Robert Johnson and Reeves Rutledge, both of this city. The match in which Bingham McKee and E. H. Burke, both of Asheville lost to C. M. Rodgers, of Knoxville, Tennessee, and E. S. Mansfield, of Atlanta, Georgia, was also good, the match being hard fought and closely contested. The Capers brothers, although young, are showing up very good in the tournament. Rutledge Capers is still in the men's singles, having won his match in the first round.

The favorites left in the singles are Phelps, Kennedy, Rutledge Capers and Mansfield. All of these players are showing up well and are playing splendid tennis. It is probable that the finals will be fought out between Phelps and Kennedy. The summary:

**W. S. MANSFIELD, Asheville, defeated E. H. Burke, Asheville, 3-6, 9-7, 6-1.**  
**Esmond Phelps, New Orleans, defeated Jerome Moore, Atlanta, by default.**  
**J. D. Hunt Jr., Atlanta, defeated V. M. Manning, Greenville, 6-0, 6-0.**

**Rutledge Capers, Augusta, defeated E. B. Porter, Asheville, 6-3, 6-2.**  
**F. W. Thomas, Asheville, defeated H. C. Laughlin, New York, 6-2, 6-3.**  
**Eugene Jones, Asheville, defeated T. C. Cox Jr., Asheville, 4-6, 6-1, 7-5.**

**A. M. Kennedy, Atlanta, defeated Reeves Rutledge, Asheville, 6-0, 6-3.**  
**C. M. Rodgers, Knoxville, defeated F. V. Capers, Asheville, 6-3, 6-2.**  
**T. M. Wilson, Augusta, defeated R. M. Cleveland, Greenville, 6-1, 6-2.**  
**W. W. Quillian, defeated Bingham McKee, Asheville, 6-3, 6-5, 6-1.**

**CRUISE, Second Round**  
**V. V. McMillan Jr., defeated Robert Johnson, Asheville, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2.**  
**E. S. Mansfield, Atlanta, defeated Allen Ware, Knoxville, 6-3, 6-2.**  
**Esmond Phelps, New Orleans, defeated J. D. Hunt Jr., Atlanta, 1-6, 6-4, 6-4.**  
**F. W. Thomas, Asheville, defeated Eugene Jones, Asheville, 6-3, 6-2.**  
**J. W. Erwin, Spartanburg, defeated T. M. Wilson, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.**  
**J. R. Todd, Louisville, defeated Billy Goe, Asheville, 6-3, 7-5.**

## PICKUPS

There was not a home run made in the American League Tuesday.

The New York Americans certainly had a hard time of it on their last western trip, as they won only two games in 19 played.

George Sisler of the St. Louis Browns has been going some wonderful batting of late, and has worked up into a tie for first place with Veach of Detroit, with an average of .342.

It seems natural to see Ty Cobb's name again at the top of the American League list of leading batsmen. Wednesday found the Detroit star again on top, with an average of .356 as against .351 for Joe Jackson of the Chicago White Sox.

Paul Musser, the new Boston Red Sox pitcher recently secured from the Sox Moines Club, pitched his first game for the world champions Tuesday against the Detroit Tigers, and while his team was defeated he held the opposing batsmen to seven hits, two of which were made by Cobb and two by Veach. This was a fine showing.

NEW YORK GAINS  
ON CINCINNATI

Giants Defeat the Reds in National League Baseball Championship Game by 6 to 1

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	49	23	.680
Cincinnati	49	27	.644
Chicago	44	35	.556
Pittsburgh	40	37	.519
Brooklyn	38	38	.500
Boston	28	45	.385
St. Louis	29	48	.376
Philadelphia	24	48	.333

**WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS**  
Chicago 3, Brooklyn 0  
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 0  
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 1  
Pittsburgh 1, Philadelphia 0  
New York 6, Cincinnati 1  
St. Louis at Boston, postponed  
**GAMES TODAY**  
Boston at New York  
Brooklyn at Philadelphia

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—By defeating the Cincinnati Reds by a score of 6 to 1 at the Polo Grounds, New York, yesterday afternoon, the New York Giants strengthened their hold on first place in the National League baseball championship standing. Two games were to have been played, but wet grounds necessitated the postponing of the first one.

Four other games were played in this league, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh dividing their double-header, Philadelphia winning the first game, 6 to 1 and Pittsburgh taking the second, 1 to 0. Chicago won both of its games from Brooklyn and both were shut-outs, the first 3 to 0 and the second 6 to 0. The St. Louis-Boston game was postponed.

## PITTSBURGH DIVIDES

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Nationals divided a double-header on Wednesday, the locals winning the first game easily, 6 to 1, and losing the second to the visitors, 1 to 0.

**First Game**  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Philadelphia . . . 2 1 0 0 0 0 3 x-6 1  
Pittsburgh . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 5 2  
Batteries—Meadows and Traggess; Carlson, Ponder and Schmidt. Umpires—McCormick and Harrison.

**Second Game**  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Pittsburgh . . . 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-0 1 6 1  
Philadelphia . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 4 0  
Batteries—Miller and Lee; Rixey and Clark, Adams. Umpires—McCormick and Harrison.

**CHICAGO WINS TWICE**  
BROOKLYN, New York.—The Chicago Cubs showed fine form in both games of their double-header with Brooklyn yesterday, winning the first event 3 to 0, and taking the second, 6 to 0. The scores:

**First Game**  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Chicago . . . 0 0 1 1 0 1 3 0 0-6 12 1  
Brooklyn . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 5 1  
Batteries—Alexander and Killifer; Mammoux and Miller. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

**Second Game**  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Chicago . . . 0 0 1 1 0 1 3 0 0-6 12 1  
Brooklyn . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 4 0  
Batteries—Douglas and O'Farrell; Grimes, Smith and Krueger. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

**GIANTS WIN EASILY**  
NEW YORK, New York.—The New York Giants had little difficulty in winning from the Cincinnati Reds on Wednesday, 6 to 1. Benton of the Giants kept the Reds' hits well scattered, while the Reds' pitchers were erratic.

To have the first game of what was to have been a double-header, was postponed on account of rain.

WARWICKSHIRE DRAW  
CRICKET CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NORTHAMPTON, England.—In a cricket match at Northampton between Northamptonshire and Warwickshire, Lieut. J. B. Parsons scored 108 for the latter county. The match was left drawn. The full scores:

**WARWICKSHIRE**  
Lieut. J. B. Parsons, c and b Woolley, 108  
Bates, not out . . . 74  
Charlesworth, 1 b w, b Beasley . . . 72  
Quail, not out . . . 27  
W. G. Stephens, c Seymour, b Woolley, 11  
Smith, b Woolley . . . 5  
A. E. Lane, not out . . . 5  
Byes 4, 1 b 3, w 2, 1 b 2 . . . 11  
Total (5 wkts) . . . 302

\*Innings declared closed.  
**Second Innings**  
Parsons, run out . . . 8  
Bates, not out . . . 74  
Charlesworth, c Haywood, b Walden . . . 10  
Quail, not out . . . 10  
Byes . . . 2  
Total (2 wkts) . . . 104

**NORTHANTS**  
E. Wright, c Smith, b Hands . . . 0  
W. Izard, 1 b w, b Lane . . . 10  
Haywood, c Quail, b Lockin . . . 62  
Seymour, 1 b w, b Howell . . . 24  
Woolley, b Quail . . . 21  
F. J. Davies, c Austin, b Quail . . . 2  
Walden, b Hands . . . 16  
F. E. Manning, b Lane . . . 25  
Buswell, not out . . . 19  
N. E. Beasley, c Parsons, b Lane . . . 0  
Kilpin, b Lane . . . 12  
Byes 5, 1 b 3, w 1, n b . . . 15  
Total . . . 251

**REGIMENTS OF MARRIED MEN**  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Special regiments, composed largely, if not entirely, of married men, probably will result from the War Department policy announced yesterday regarding the disposition of regulars who are returning to this country with French wives. Orders have been sent to commanding officers of debarkation ports to transfer such men and their wives to Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Sport & General, London

WIMBLEDON HAS  
RECORD TOURNEY

Famous English Tennis Grounds Are Taxed to Limit at Big Championship Meet of 1919

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It was fortunate indeed for the management of the championship meeting at Wimbledon, that copious rain fell on the day preceding the opening of the tournament. The grass courts of the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club—to give our premier club its full title—are world famous, and it is due as much to this fact as to the antiquity of the club, that the Lawn Tennis Association accepted, in perpetuity, on behalf of the British Isles, that the five championship events played at Wimbledon in the month of June of each year should carry with them the additional titles of the world's championships on grass—a fact duly recorded on the cover of the program.

Although the members of the A. E. L. T. C. C. play on the courts fairly regularly during the summer time, throughout the whole year (and perhaps more especially in the winter time) the courts are being nursed and tended with a view to the following June, and it is no exaggeration to say that nowhere in the world—with the possible exception of the secretary's own private court at Thorpe Satchville in Leicestershire—can such perfect grass courts be found. It follows, therefore, that the prolonged drought of the past six weeks was noted with alarm in view of the fact that no less than 290 matches had to be played off on 10 courts on six afternoons of five hours' play, a test which—but for the beneficent rain of Saturday and Sunday last—would have reduced the back half of the courts to bare earth. As it is, the famous center court is as perfect as ever, and no whit easier to play on than usual.

The Central Court

It is a curious fact that the new-comer to the center court seldom produces his best game until halfway through the first set; possibly the cramped feeling engendered by the high stands which surround the four sides of the court and the immense concourse of onlookers will account in a large measure for this failure, but it is certain that, with the exception of M. E. McLoughlin in 1913, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor does not recall, in a long experience, any rising young player who has done himself justice there from the outset. That brilliant young American, however, proved totally unaffected, and in his celebrated match with A. F. Wilding for the challenge round in 1913, took the first two games with a slap-dash effect which made the old-sters in the committee box shake their heads with disapproval at this irreverent departure from tradition.

The principal interest centered this year, after a hiatus of five years in lawn tennis history, in the appearance of two players of opposite sex, both of whom had fair to wrest the championship titles from their holders. Such was the fortune of the draw that up to the fourth day of the meeting, neither G. L. Patterson of Australia, nor Miss Suzanne Lenglen of France, was called upon to give of their very best; the crowd, which seemed to have eyes but for these two, had consequently not been able to predict the probable winners when the final stages are reached. The picturesque personality of the French lady champion is proving an immense draw, and no small percentage of the record figures of attendance reached

**FENWAY PARK**  
Today at 3:15  
**RED SOX vs. NEW YORK**  
Seats at Shuman's Phone Beach 1680

charge for refreshment is made today as it was in 1914. The accommodation at Wimbledon, ample in the days of the Renshaw and the Raddelers, and sufficient as it was in the Doherty era, is sorely taxed in these days of the national popularity of lawn tennis. The impossibility of extending the grounds, bounded as they are on three sides by houses and roads, and on the fourth by the railway, has become a serious problem, and it has only been possible to find room for one new stand. Nevertheless, the management, with infinite ingenuity, turned every coign of vantage or slope of the ground to profit: thousands of feet of wooden boards enabled the back rows of standing spectators to see over the heads of those in front of them, and chairs and benches were provided in such numbers that even late comers could find some corner somewhere whence they could get an occasional glimpse of the play.

The new scoring boards, the notification of the various matches, and the improved form of programs showed a genuine wish to meet and accommodate the vast public of nowadays as much as possible, and the management is to be heartily congratulated on its determined effort to cope with a difficulty which seemed well-nigh impossible of solution.

REDS' PROTEST  
BRINGS CHANGE

NEW YORK, New York.—J. A. Heydler, president of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, announced Wednesday a revised finding on the protested Pittsburgh-Cincinnati game of July 6, whereby only the uncompleted three innings will be played. Originally the entire game was ordered replayed.

The clubs are directed to start their next scheduled game at Cincinnati at least one-half hour earlier than usual, and within 15 minutes of the completion of this game place on the fields teams as nearly as possible in lineup as in the uncompleted game.

"They will start with the seventh inning with the score 2 to 0, in favor of Cincinnati, and will play to the game to its legal termination," said Mr. Heydler's statement. "The first batsman for Pittsburgh will be No. 3 in the box score, Nicholson; for Cincinnati No. 8, Wingo, as designated by the records of the official box scorer. Any player whose name appeared in the original lineup and who does not resume playing in the seventh inning will be considered as out of the game."

"Managers P. J. Moran and Hugo Bedek are severely censured by the board for entering into an agreement in violation of the rules of the league, and notice is hereby given that a repetition of same by either managers or club officials will result in a heavy financial penalty."

FOOTBALL PLAYERS  
LEAVE FOR SWEDEN

NEW YORK, New York.—Members of the Bethlehem Steel Football Club, American soccer champions, left yesterday on the steamship Stockholm for a three months' tour in Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark, and Brazil.

The party, composed of 25 persons, includes 19 players and three trainers. T. W. Cahill, honorary secretary of the United States Football Association, is director of the tour, two players added to the roster at the last minute were James Easton from the Gillespie (Illinois) team, and Robert Morrison of Scotland.

Results of the impending matches will give a line on the chances of United States soccer players in the next Olympic games. Scandinavian teams have played in England, whose teams were successful in the last Olympic games, and the Danes have defeated England's best eleven on several occasions. Brazil's representative team was defeated by visiting English teams.

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania.—A cablegram yesterday at the office of the Bethlehem Steel Company, announces the abandonment of the contemplated trip of the Bethlehem Steel soccer team to Brazil. The Scandinavian trip will not be completed until Sept. 7 which will not permit the team getting to Brazil before weather prevents football.

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## DIRIGIBLE SEEN AS SUPREME IN AIR

Balloons With Great Speed Will Carry Trans-Atlantic Cargoes in the Future, Says Former Member of Aircraft Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Mich.—Huge dirigible balloons with a speed of 100 miles an hour will be the air grayhounds for the trans-Atlantic commerce of the future, according to William B. Stout, formerly a member of the Aircraft Board at Washington, now consulting engineer of the United Aircraft Engineering Corporation of New York, who attended sessions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers held in Detroit.

"That the Atlantic has been crossed by aeroplane is of great interest," said Mr. Stout, "and the information is of enormous value, but we are yet far from real commercial trans-Atlantic service which can operate irrespective of weather."

"While aeroplanes will continually do better in trans-Atlantic and cross-country work, the dirigible balloon will undoubtedly be the overseas method of flying in commercial work."

"For distances under 1000 miles the aeroplane will probably be supreme on account of its great speed, though we may expect dirigibles of 100-mile speed shortly."

"The British direct flight across the Atlantic to Ireland is a new step, and a wonderful achievement, as an engineering feat the flight of the navy planes remains as the greatest real accomplishment, as hinted at by Alcock's statement that flying boats were the only practical machine for crossing the ocean."

"As an engine test of superiority the navy plane NC-4, with Liberty motors, stood up for 26 hours running at close to a full load. The British engines ran only 16 hours and only under partial throttle as the fuel left at the end of the journey showed. The total speed of the Vickers plane from London to Ireland was faster than the straight-away speed of this plane with a light load at touring height, which proves that there was considerable wind in favor of the British machine. It was the wait for this wind—without which the crossing would have been close to impossible—which consumed so much time at Newfoundland."

Mr. Stout is connected with a firm which recently purchased the flying equipment of the Royal Flying Corps in Canada, and says that the 400 aeroplanes so acquired already have been disposed of."

"It was with no idea that there was an immediate market for the planes that the Canadian equipment was purchased," he said. "We announced the planes for sale somewhat in fear and trembling. Today they are all gone. Ranchers out west have purchased them for use in locating herds. A truck service company is using a plane to carry spare parts to trucks held up on the road. A clothing concern has bought a fleet for delivering goods to out-of-town dealers. A paper mill has bought an outfit with cameras for mapping pulp timber districts, all proving that the aeroplane as a business is a live one."

## CAMPAIGN FOR MAINE STATE PIER IS OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine.—The publicity committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, which is promoting the interests of the state pier project, with William B. Hay as chairman, is now launching an extensive campaign throughout the State in preparation for a favorable popular vote on the referendum next September. Literature pointing out the vast benefits to be realized by all parts of the State as a result of adequate docking facilities located at Portland, has been carefully prepared, and 75,000 pieces will shortly be sent into every county and town.

Meetings of all the local chambers of commerce and farmers' agricultural associations are being called in all parts of the State to discuss the pending issue and inform those still unfamiliar with the facts, and favorable results are anticipated by those active in the promotion of the general welfare and progress of the State.

**SAN DIEGO JAIL EMPTY**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN DIEGO, California.—For the first time since the erection of the building, the city jail is without a prisoner. Not a new case was recorded upon the docket of the police justice. Court and jail officials attribute this to the closing of the saloons.

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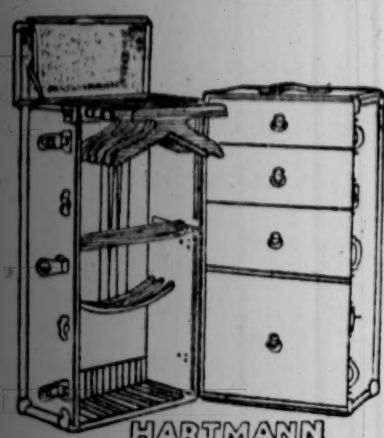
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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## The Orange-Colored Dress

Elisabeth came skipping merrily home from Saturday morning dancing class. "Oh, Mother," she cried, "I'm going to have the nicest time at school two weeks from today! It is a sort of exhibition day, with our folk dances—the Highland fling, and polkas, and a tarantella—and marching, and tableaux, and something different besides. There's to be a group of bird songs—bobolinks, bluebirds, and all. Every one who takes part in that exercise will be a different kind of bird, and sing his own special song, and some of us can dress like the bird we represent. Theodore Burke is going to be a bobolink, with a black suit and a big white collar. 'Reddy' Billings wanted to be a red-headed woodpecker; but we don't know any woodpecker songs, so he will be a meadow lark instead, and sing about the fields in spring. They chose Pauline Farr for the bluebird, because she has a new blue dress; and Millie Day—who you know how tiny she is—will be Jenny Wren, of course. They asked me if I would be the oriole, because my hair is black; and Mr. Verrill said perhaps I could have a bright orange dress, of cheesecloth or crepe paper or something. The oriole's song is the loveliest of all. I just wanted that! But I just can't help asking—no one else will have a crepe paper dress. This once, Mother, could I have a truly party frock? I haven't had a really new party dress ever, and this is such a special occasion! I won't ask again for ever so long, and it would make me so happy to be an oriole in a lovely new dress. Do you suppose we could manage it, Mother?"

"Why, of course, we'll try," said Mother. "The birds have new frocks every year, and, surely, an oriole should have an especially lovely one. It was very nice to be selected for the party you liked best, wasn't it?"

As Mother and Elisabeth washed the dishes together that night, "Just what sort of a dress do you want, dear, and how would you like to have it made?"

"There is just one thing I have set my heart on, but I don't suppose I could quite have it. It's the loveliest orange-colored dress, down town in the big window at Lougee's. It looks just right for me. Made like my morning Mother Hubbards, but it's silk, and all deep-inked folds—you know how I mean—like a music-box. Mother!"

"Like a—? Oh, accordion-plaited?"

"Yes, that's it. It's beautiful!"

"We'll see what we can do. Not that dress, perhaps, but an orange one, and as pretty as we can achieve."

Elisabeth hugged her mother. "It's orange, and you make it, it will really be almost nicer than the one down town, I know. I'll help you by washing the dishes every day, without being reminded. The music-box plaits are lovely, though," she added, as an afterthought.

"I know you will do the dishes nicely, dear, and we'll try to have the prettiest dress possible," was the reply.

Mother went down town the next Monday afternoon, partly to look at the orange-colored dress in Lougee's window. There was no price tag on it, but Mother did not even make inquiries about it. "At any rate, I know how Elisabeth wants her made," she said to Philip, Elisabeth's brother, as they turned toward one of the smaller stores, to buy some wee stockings and darning cotton. As they were about to leave the store, they saw on the silk counter a bright color caught Mother's eye.

"I believe that's just the color of the dress Elisabeth liked so; why, it's accordion-plaited, too," she exclaimed, as she reached the counter.

The assistant clerk who waited on her was a friendly young girl. "It's a lovely remnant of silk," she said. "There are only two short lengths, so it is marked at half price."

Mother considered carefully. "I believe it would be worth it for the dress. Yes, I am sure it will do. Will you wrap it for me, please?" Then she and Philip went happily home.

Elisabeth came eagerly home from school that night. "There is a surprise for you in your room, when your practicing is done," Mother told her. Elisabeth looked startled. "It isn't the dress, is it?" she gasped.

"It isn't the Lougee dress," said Mother, "but it might be a dress-to-be. I think we shall have time to commence on it tomorrow."

The dishes washed themselves as if by magic all that week, and a patient, eager little girl stood very still while Mother pinned and basted and fitted the new frock. Three days before the school exhibition, it was finished and spread carefully out on the parlor couch. That evening, after supper, Elisabeth tried it on in all its party splendor. With an orange ribbon in her black hair, and black stockings and slippers, she looked very dainty and birdlike, as she stood before the glass.

"Where's Brother?" she said, as she turned around. "Philip must see it, too."

"Why, where is Philip?" echoed Mother. "He has been very quiet since tea. Brother, Brother! Come and see Sister's new dress!"

Philip toddled down the hall. His eyes fell on the bright little figure before the glass. "M'm!" he exclaimed, as he hurried toward it. "M'm, pretty bird!" And his eager, baby fingers clutched at Sister's skirts.

The little girl drew back. Then she stopped, in horror. "Oh, Mother—just see!"

Brother withdrew his clinging hands. There were two ink smears on the lovely frock. Philip had been very quiet, indeed, amusing himself with a captured ink bottle on the kitchen floor.

"Oh, my oriole dress is spoiled—it's spoiled!" And, heedless of further damage to its dainty folds, Elisabeth threw herself sobbing on the couch. Philip stood staring in amazement.

"Go and wash your hands, Son," Mother told him.

Then to the little orange heap on the couch: "Stop crying, Elisabeth. Nothing under the sun is worth minding like that. Brother does not understand how naughty he has been. He did not really mean to do wrong. Stand up, dear, and let us see what we can do."

There were two ink patches high on the sides of the pretty skirt. "Slip the dress off, quickly, and spread it carefully out. I will put a flatiron on to heat, and I have an idea that we can fix it up nicely. See, with some wide black ribbon we will make a loose, fluffy sash, and a big black bow on the side front, and narrow suspender ribbons of black to finish it daintily. That will be very attractive, I know."

Elisabeth's tears still fell. "But that isn't the same. As I told the girls, it would be all orange, and it's just spoiled now." The tears threatened again.

"No one will ever suspect the ink stains, unless you tell them. You know orioles wear black as well as orange. See, Brother wants to kiss you good night. He is sorry that he was naughty."

Elisabeth put her arms around Philip at last. "Good night," she said. "But I wish you hadn't done it, just the same!"

The exhibition day was perfect. The sun was warm, the sky was blue, with white clouds overhead, and the exhibition hall was filled with interested visitors. The tableaux were charming, the marches rhythmic and precise, the folk dances were perfect, with an especially gay-costumed Highland fling. Finally came the bird-song group—Jenny Wren, Mr. Meadow Lark, Sir Bobolink, and the rest. As the last one of them, out came a slender little figure in a clear orange dress, with wide soft black sash, and a bright ribbon in her hair. Her eyes sought out Mother and Philip as she faced the audience, and she smiled happily as she waited for the opening notes from the piano.

"How falls it, Oriole, thou hast come to fly in tropic splendor through our northern sky?"

At some glad moment was it Nature's choice To dower a scrap of sunset with a voice? Or did some orange tulip, flaked with black, In some forgotten garden ages back, Yearning toward heaven until its wish was heard, Desire unaskably to be a bird?"

The appeal of the clear, earnest little voice was almost wilful as she sang, and the audience was hushed to catch every note. Just as she finished, from one of the big elms outside came a burst of song, and against the green of the high trees there darted a flash of orange and black, as a Baltimore oriole himself answered the little indoor singer.

"But we thought your dress was going to be all orange," said the children afterward, as they broke up into chattering groups behind the scenes. "Oh, that was at first," the little singer replied. "But orioles really wear black, too, you know. If my dress had been all orange, perhaps the oriole outside wouldn't have answered me as he did! Wasn't it nice, after all?" said Elisabeth.

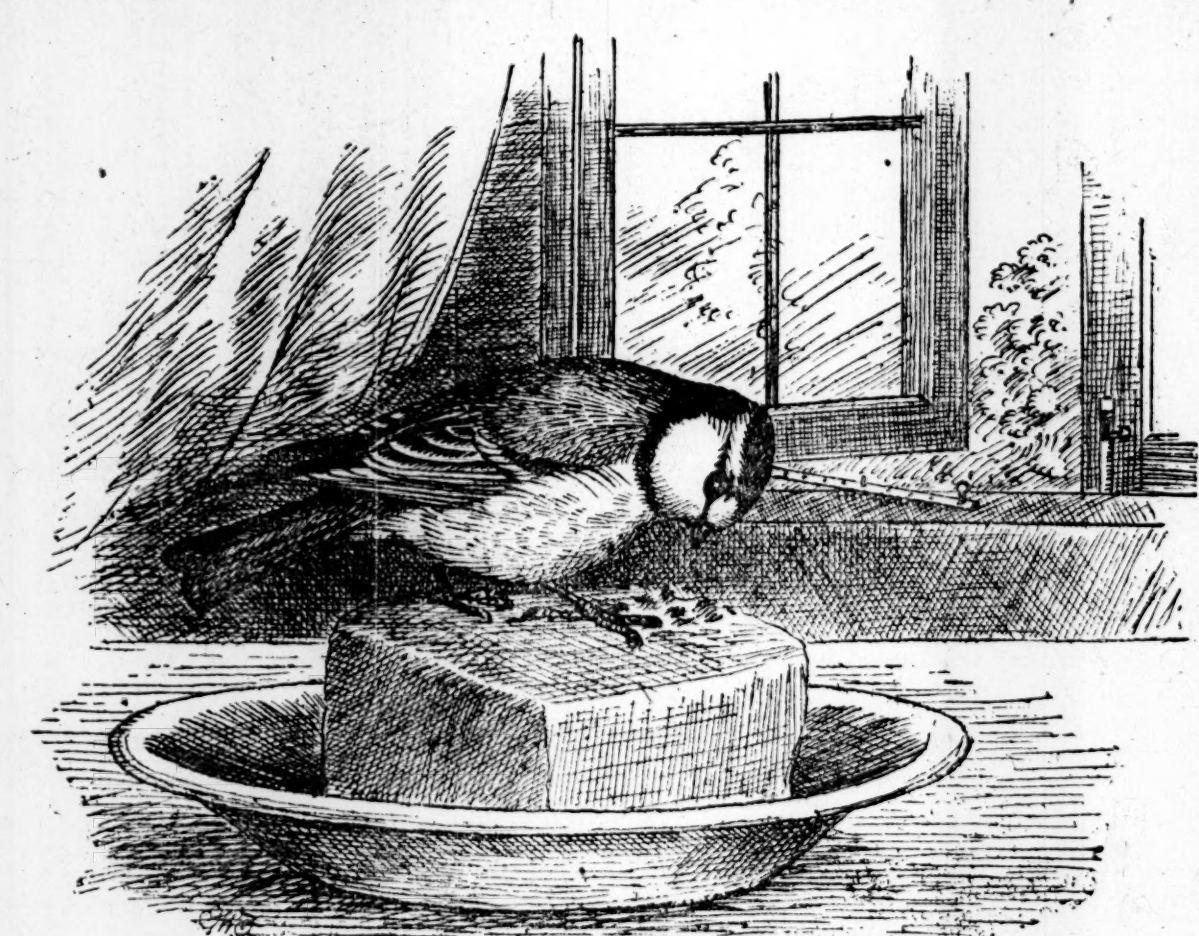
lakes, a few summers ago. A balcony on the first floor ran round three sides of a small garden, with fruit trees. On the warm spring days, it was usual to take breakfast on the balcony, when much twittering was noticed from the garden. After the meal was started, a blue tit would come and alight on the rail of the balcony and survey the breakfast table. Some hesitation was noticeable at first, and the bird would fly once or twice back to the cherry tree in the garden; gaining courage from the attitude of the visitors, he would return, and to their delight would fly straight to the butter dish, take two or three rapid pecks and fly back to the tree. Encouraged by his first success, the family would follow him to the rail of the balcony, where they all took up their position and were fed by the busy parent who flew backward and forward from the butter dish to the young birds.

The blue tits are to be found wherever trees are, busily searching branches and twigs for food, making themselves heard all the while with their little call note of tee, tee. They stay in the British Isles all the year round. Numbers arrive on the east coast in the autumn, and large flocks have been seen passing over Heligoland. Blue tits are to be found over the whole of temperate and southern Europe, where they are distinguishable by the brilliancy of their plumage, particularly in Spain.

## The Blue Titmouse

Of all our familiar bird friends, none is perhaps more familiar and more dear than the little blue tit. It responds so readily to every expression of thoughtfulness for its welfare; coming round our windows, day after day, for the inviting dainties of coconut and fat set out for it, hanging upside down on the swinging bits, and showing itself off to the very best advantage! It will come eagerly for coconut, and an empty shell has been known to provide a shelter at night, through the winter months, where it hung against the wall, not more than three or four feet from the ground. The little visitor would sit inside, its feathers all spread out, looking like a ball of fluff, sitting motionless while the intruder took a very close peep at it.

The drawing illustrates a delightful experience which could have been witnessed by visitors in a small hotel, on the banks of one of the Swiss



"He flew backward and forward from the butter dish to the young birds"

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"These birds have been known to build in hanging wooden letter boxes, and hatch off their young in spite of the daily posting and clearing of letters. Their nests are always well lined, and found in the greatest variety of places. They establish themselves in holes in trees, banks, gateposts, lamp-posts, pumps, or in any convenient niche, but the nest is sometimes placed at a considerable depth from the opening; under these conditions, the first start out into the big world should be a momentous event in the lives of the small family. The blue tit measures 4.3 inches in length, the crown of the head is cobalt blue, encircled with a white line running from the forehead; a blue-black stripe runs through the eye and, uniting with a broad band of the same color, encircles the white cheeks. The mantle and rump are yellowish green, wings and tail blue, the breast and abdomen sulphur-yellow, with a bluish-black stripe down the middle; the bill is blackish, legs and feet bluish gray."

"A poor black paint lay very unhappy in its tube one day, alone, having tumbled out of an artist's color box, and lying quite unnoticed for a year. 'I am only a black,' he said to himself. 'The master never looks at me; he says I am heavy, dull, lustreless, useless.'"

"The master never touched him; month after month passed by, and he was never thought of; the other paints had all their turn of fair fortune, and went out into the world to great academies and mighty palaces, transfigured and rejoicing in a thousand

beautiful shapes and services. But Lamplblack was always passed over. 'You are only a deposit,' said the other colors to him; and he felt that it was disgraceful to be a deposit, though he was not quite sure what it meant."

"The others were all so happy in this beautiful, bright studio, whose open casements were hung with myrtle and passion flowers, and whose silence was filled with the singing of nightingales. Cobalt, with a touch of two, became the loveliness of summer skies at morning; the Lakes and Carlsbad flowers and fancies; the Chromes and Ochres (mere dull earths) were allowed to spread themselves in sheets of gold that took the shine of the sun into the darkest places; Umber, a somber and gloomy thing, could lurk yet in a child's curls and laugh in a child's smile; whilst all the families of the Vermillions, the Blues, the Greens, lived in a perpetual glory of

face of the earth, there was not one so miserable as he.

"A signboard! Nothing but a signboard!"

"Day broke: a gloomy, misty morning. The day grew apace and noon went by, and with it the rain passed. The sun shone out once more, and Lamplblack, even imprisoned and wretched as he was, could not but see how beautiful the wet leaves looked and the gossamers all hung with rain-drops, and the blue sky that shone through the boughs; for he had not lived with a great artist all his days to be blind . . . to the loveliness of nature. The sun came out, and with it some little brown birds tripped out too. . . . The little brown birds came tripping and pecking about on the grass underneath his tree trunk, and then flew on the top of the wall, which was covered with Banksia and many other creepers. The brown birds sang a little song, for though they sing most in the moonlight they do sing by day,

too, and sometimes all day long. And what they sung was this: "Oh, how happy we are, how happy! No nets dare now be spread for us, no cruel boys dare climb, and no cruel shooters fire. We are safe, quite safe, and the sweet summer has begun!"

"Lamplblack listened, and . . . was touched and soothed by the tender, liquid sounds that these little throats poured out among the light yellow bloom of the Banksia flowers. And when one of the little brown birds came and sat on a branch by him, swaying itself and drinking the rain-drops off a leaf, he ventured to ask . . . why they were so safe, and what made them so happy?"

"The bird looked at him in surprise. "Do you not know?" he said. "It is you!"

"I!" echoed Lamplblack, and could say no more. . . . What good could he do to any creature?"

"You," repeated the nightingale. "Did you not see that man under the wall? He had a gun; . . . We will come and sing to you all night long since you like it, and when we go to bed at dawn I will tell my cousins, the thrushes and merles, to take our places, so that you shall hear somebody singing near you all the day long."

"Lamplblack was silent. His heart was too full to speak. Was it possible that he was of use after all?"

"Can it be true?" he said timidly. "Quite true," said the nightingale. "Then master knew best," thought Lamplblack.

"Never would he adorn a palace. His high hopes were all dead. The colors in the studio had all the glories of the world, but he was of use in it after all; he could save these little lives. He was poor and despised, bruised by stones, and drenched by storms; yet was he content, nailed there upon his tree, for he had not been made quite in vain."—From "Bimbi," by Ouida.

"The master took him up. 'You will do for this work,' he said, and Lamplblack was borne trembling to an easel. . . .

"What am I going to be?" wondered Lamplblack, as he felt himself taken to a large piece of deal board, so large that he felt he must be going to make the outlines of an athlete or the shadows of a tempest at the least. "Himself he could not tell what he was becoming; he was happy enough and grand enough only to be employed, and as he was being used, began to dream a thousand things of all the scenes he would be in, and all the hues that he would wear, and all the praise that he would hear when he went out into that wonderful great world. . . . From his secret dreams he was harshly roused; all the colors were laughing and tittering round him. . . .

"Old deposit is going to be a signpost! They cried to one another. . . . A signpost! Lamplblack, stretched out in an ecstasy upon the board, roused himself shivering from his dreams, and gazed at his own metamorphosis. He had been made into seven letters; thus: . . .

B.A.N.D.I.T.A. This word in the Italian country, where the English painter's studio was, means: Do not trespass, do not shoot, do not show yourself here. . . .

"He was dried with a drench of turpentine, hastily clothed in a coat of copal, and . . . was being borne away upon the great board out of doors and handed to the gardener. . . .

"The door shut, shutting him out forever from all that joyous company and palace of fair visions, and the rough hands of the gardener grasped him and carried him to the edge of the great garden, where the wall overlooked the public road, and there fastened him up on high with a band of iron round the trunk of a tree.

"That night it rained heavily. . . . Lamplblack, out in the storm without his tin house to shelter him, felt that all creatures wretched on the

face of the earth, there was not one so miserable as he.

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## Bob's Diplomacy

Supper being finished, two men were seated on the veranda, in their shirt sleeves. It was still early in the evening and the sun had not yet set. The cool breeze was refreshing after the day's work in the sun. It was at that time when everything is silent, and it seemed as though both men hesitated to disturb the hush. Finally, one of the men spoke. He was tall and thin, his face was sunburnt, tanned and sunburnt again. He wore a pair of corduroy trousers that were tucked into high leather boots. There were also the usual blue shirt and dark vest which, although it boasted of a button or two, was left unfastened.

"Well, things have not turned out very well, I'm sorry to report; not near so well as we supposed, and I was mighty glad to see you come home today. The trees are the things that are bothering me. You see, it's this way. During the apricot season, it's next to impossible to hire anybody to pick fruit. But I got five boys from the city and—"

"What's the matter, then?" broke in the owner of the ranch.

"It's just like this; those fellows certainly take the cake. I ain't seen no others like 'em. I promised them board and a dollar a day, if they picked 175 boxes, and 5 cents for every box picked extra. I thought, naturally, they'd pick at least 250 a day, because all the boys 'round the country pick anywhere from 275 to 350. Why, one boy picked 375 in one day. Of course, that's the record and we don't expect nothin' like that; but would you believe it, the boys have been here a week and they've hardly picked 175 a day. It beats me! Those boys don't naturally want to make money. They are the laziest bunch I ever saw."

"Well, it's a good thing Bob is coming down from the city. He's only one, but he'll help some. He ought to be here in an hour or so."

At 10 o'clock Bob appeared and was duly welcomed. After he had placed his things in the room set aside for him, he joined the men on the porch. Once more the manager told his tale of woe and Bob listened intently.

The ranch was situated in the heart of Orange County, and, despite the fact that it was so named, more apricots were grown there in later years, than oranges. The ranch was composed of about 600 acres, of which 400 were devoted to apricots and the other 200 to oranges and alfalfa. The apricot season generally lasted about a month. This year the trees bore heavily and each one was propped with numerous poles, to keep the limbs from breaking or trailing the fruit in the dirt. Fortunately, all of the fruit does not ripen at once, only a part of it at a time, and each day a new lot is ready to pick. To gather the fruit, the trees are shaken and the ripe fruit falls off and lands uninjured in the sandy soil. Boys with buckets gather up the apricots and, when the buckets are full, they empty them into low fruit boxes that are placed at intervals throughout the orchard. Then a man with a heavy sled, drawn by a horse, collects the fruit boxes, when filled, and takes them into camp, where a force of piters remove the stones from the apricots and, at the same time, slice them in half. These halves are spread on trays and left to dry. If the boys are slow, they delay the cutters and the fruit may spoil. That was exactly what was happening at the present time.

Next morning, Bob was up early. He was introduced to the five other boys and, after a hearty breakfast, they set out for the orchards with their buckets. Bob had thought over what his uncle's manager had told him, the evening before, and he decided to help him out if it were possible. All that day he worked hard, thinking that, if he did his best, the other boys might do the same. In that first day, he picked 210 boxes, but none of the others seemed to awaken an interest. Although another picker was added, the fruit began to mature faster than it could be picked. The manager begged and pleaded, but not to much advantage, although he did succeed in bringing the boys up to 200 boxes a day; above that the other five would not go. Bob, on the contrary, as the manager said, "worked his head off."

The second week dragged on and, at its close, arrived the height of the apricot season. Sunday evening found the two men again sitting on the porch. Work had been knocked off early that afternoon, to give a short rest. Bob was sitting on the edge of the porch, his feet dangling into the shrubbery. Presently, he jumped down and sauntered over to the barn, where the other boys were playing catch. They hailed him gladly and he joined in with them.

"What high school do you go to?" asked one of the boys of Bob.

"Lincoln," was the reply.

"So do!" exclaimed two others, almost in the same breath. "You play on the football team, don't you?"

"Yes, I made my letter last year," answered Bob.

"Aw, Lincoln's no good," said the first speaker. "Washington's got her skinned any old day in the week."

"You bet she has," chimed in the remaining two.

"You're daffy; Lincoln can beat you every time," hotly declared one of the Lincoln boys.

"Well, maybe she can beat us at football, but we can beat her at anything else."

"You can't!"

"There's just six of us, three from Washington and three from Lincoln. If you Washington fellows think you're so smart, we dare you to race us in picking apricots. We can beat you in picking, just as we can in football, and we'll show you up in this all right. Are you game?" Here Bob paused for an answer.

"You bet we're game!" shouted the three boys from Washington, in a chorus. "We'll beat the stuffing out of you."

"All right, we'll see tomorrow," replied Bob, "but let's go to bed early." Whereupon the group broke up, to make the best of the short time before nightfall.

The next day the race began and this was just the incentive that was needed. The season would last about ten days more and the side that picked the greatest number of boxes in those ten days would win. The first day Washington picked 700 boxes, an average of 233 to a boy. Lincoln only picked 693. No box could be picked before 7 or after 6 o'clock. The boys worked like mad. The fruit was hardly on the ground before it was in the boxes. At the end of the first five days, Washington was still in the lead; in fact, it had never lost it. They had picked 3500 boxes. Lincoln was quite a ways behind, with 3600. The manager was in high spirits. He could hardly believe his eyes. A week before, they had been picking only 175 a day; now they were picking almost 300.

"Think of it!" he exclaimed to Bob's uncle, when he told him of it. "Boys are certainly funny critters."

To this the other agreed.

At the end of the eighth day, Washington still led, but Lincoln had cut down the lead of 190 boxes to an even 100. Every one on the ranch watched, with keen interest, the exciting race. As the boys hurried to the orchard on the ninth day, the ones from Washington began to taunt their opponents. "Aw, you'd better give up! We've got you beat now!"

"No sir-e-e!" he fought to the finish," replied Bob, as he firmly assured himself that he'd catch up that day or know the reason why. The Lincolns worked like demons all morning. They toiled and sweated in the boiling sun. Washington labored just as hard, but slowly and surely the Lincolns began to overtake them. By noon, they were 50 boxes behind and, at 6, the race was a tie. Tomorrow, the tenth day, would be the last. It was agreed that Mr. Simpson, the manager, would not collect the last boxes of fruit, but would turn over a sled and horse to each side, who would drive in its own fruit. The one bringing in the greatest number to camp that day would win. Immediately after supper was finished, the boys went to bed.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Field Sweet-Brier

I love the flowers that come about  
With spring.  
And whether they be scarlet, white  
Or blue,  
It mattereth to me not anything;  
For when I see them full of sun and  
dew,  
My heart doth get so full of its de-  
light.  
I know not blue from red, nor red  
from white.  
Sometimes I choose the lily, without  
stain;  
The royal rose sometimes the best  
I call;  
Then the low daisy, dancing with the  
rain,  
Will seem to me the finest flower of  
all.  
And yet if only one could bloom for  
me—  
I know right well which flower that  
would be!  
Yea, so I think my native wilding  
brier.  
With just her thin four leaves, and  
stem so rough,  
Could, with her sweetness, give me my  
desire.  
As, all my life long give me sweets  
enough;  
For though she be not vaunted to  
excel,  
She in all modest grace aboundeth  
well.  
And I would have no whit the less  
content,  
Because she hath not won the poet's  
voice.  
To pluck her little stars for ornament,  
And that no man were poorer for  
my choice.  
When fancy taketh wing, and wills  
to fly,  
Where all selected glories blush  
and bloom,  
I search and find the flower that used  
to grow  
Close by the doortone of the dear  
old home—  
All of the early and the latter May,  
And through the windless heats of  
middle June.  
Our green-armed brier held for us  
day by day.  
The morning coolness till the after-  
noon;  
And every bird that took his grateful  
share,  
Sung with an heavenlier tongue than  
otherwise.  
And when from out the west the low  
sun shone,  
It used to make our pulses leap  
and thrill  
To see her lift her shadow from the  
stone,  
And push it in among us o'er the  
hill—  
O'erstrew with flowers, and then push  
softly in.  
As if she were our very kith and kin.  
—Alice Cary.

## Redemption Here and Now

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TOO much emphasis cannot be laid on the fact that the redemptive benefits that flow from Christian Science may be experienced here and now. A popular preacher not long ago said that "operating in futures" is an art practiced just as much in the churches as in exchanges where men buy and sell unground corn or cotton. This may account for much, especially for the number of discontented and unsatisfied Christians. And yet Christ Jesus made it quite plain both by precept and example that "the kingdom of heaven is at hand," or as some versions of the Gospel give it, "is close at hand," and that the entrance to it is always wide open for every human being. It was on this basis that Mary Baker Eddy expounded in her writings the gospel of Christian Science. She ever kept the present before her. All the good that can come to man, she taught, is available now. She was never concerned about eschatology, the doctrine that has to do with final things; it was enough for her, and entirely in harmony with all metaphysical reasoning, that the law of God, good, is operative now as it ever has been; that the scientific knowledge, the spiritual understanding of God means victory over sin and error of every kind, and that the possibility of healing through divine Mind may be proved now just as it was in the time of Jesus. This is never more beautifully expressed than in two short sentences from the chapter on "Prayer" in her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 13): "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. It is the open fountain which cries, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters!'"

In this respect mortals, unless instructed in Christian Science, are in bondage to beliefs from which they find no apparent emancipation. From childhood they have been taught, through erroneous Biblical exposition, futurist hymns, and pictorial descriptions of a distant heaven, to think that it is only when the imaginary border line between life and death has been passed, that rest and peace and cessation from sorrow and woe can be experienced. Now Christian Science comes with a more comforting message. It refuses to recognize that there is anything in the future that cannot be gained now, and that now is the time for one to satisfy his immortal cravings and instincts. What justification is there for believing otherwise? One lesson in the parable of the Prodigal Son is sometimes forgotten. The younger son "took his journey into a far country," that is, he thought that life would be happier if he ignored and forgot God; but when he saw his mistake he there and then "came to himself," acknowledged his error. Then the Father, without a moment's hesitation, welcomed him back and he entered upon the possession of his royal birthright. The moment any man awakens to this spiritual consciousness, which means the passing of a false consciousness or sense, that moment he enters into that life which is the reflection of Life, God.

Aroused to the glorious possibilities of the present, the student of Christian Science rejoices in being able to disencumber himself of many false ideas. He finds that what he has read in the textbook just quoted, is true—that Mind, God, is man's best friend. He discovers also that a man must understand the divine Principle of being if he would be saved from sin and sickness. Divine Mind made all things perfect and this knowledge helps a man to demonstrate the unreality of evil—the unreality of every discordant condition. It vanquishes evil through the apprehension of the truth. The distance that "lends enchantment to the view" is sometimes responsible for a belief on the part of mortals that with other times and circumstances they would be healthier and happier. To such Christian Science comes with the declaration that times and circumstances have nothing at all to do with peace and happiness. It says in effect: Get rid of any such idea; it is essentially material, and while you believe that falsity you will always be miserable. Do not trouble about that which is external or be misled by appearances; know that man's real being, which is spiritual, is with God; that even if a man could have every mortal craving satisfied he would not be benefited because of the possession of material things. He would be looking to matter for that which is impossible for matter to give. Hear what Mrs. Eddy says on this subject: "It is ignorance and false belief, based on a material sense of things, which hide spiritual beauty and goodness." And again, lower on the same page (Science and Health, p. 304): "Harmony is produced by its Principle, is controlled by it and abides with it. Divine Principle is the Life of man."

Now what this means if acted upon, is put in a word, is that a man changes his entire outlook. Whereas all his life he has perhaps been absorbed in merely "getting a living," or making money, or pursuing some worldly ambition to the exclusion of any desire for the spiritual, he now discovers that he has been missing the best things of life. He has fumed and fretted only to find that the wise man was right when he came to the conclusion that it was all "vanity and vexation of spirit." This is the universal experience; it always has been and always will be so long as the search for

rest and happiness is in the material where it never existed. Therefore what better can mortals do than accept that Science of Christianity which was unfolded to humanity with unequalled simplicity by Christ Jesus, and is repeated in the spiritual understanding that is to be found through Christian Science? Referring to John's vision of a new heaven and a new earth apprehended while he was yet living among men, Mrs. Eddy says: "This is Scriptural authority for concluding that such a recognition of being is, and has been, possible to men in this present state of existence,—that we can become conscious, here and now, of a cessation of death, sorrow, and pain." (Science and Health, p. 573.)

## Tennyson's Sense of Sound

Bram Stoker, in his "Personal Reminiscences of Irving," tells of a visit which he and Irving made together, in 1890, to Tennyson, at Aldworth:

"After a visit to Lady Tennyson in the drawing-room we were brought upstairs to Tennyson's study, a great room over the drawing-room, with mullioned windows facing south and west. We entered from behind a great eight-fold screen some seven or eight feet high. Tennyson was sitting at a table in a western window, writing in a book of copy-book size with a black cover. His writing was very firm. He had on a black skull-cap. As we entered he held up his hand, saying:

"Just one minute, if you don't mind. I am almost finished." When he had done he threw down his pen and came quickly toward us with open-handed welcome. In the room were many tall bookcases. The mullioned windows let in a flood of light.

"In the course of our conversation something cropped up which suggested a line of one of his poems, 'The Golden Year,' and I quoted it. 'Go on,' said Tennyson, who seemed glad to know that anyone quoting him knew more than the bare quotation. I happened to know that poem and went on to the end of the lyrical portion. There I stopped.

"Go on!" he said again; so I spoke the narrative bit at the end, supposed to be spoken by the writer:

"He spoke, and, high above, I heard  
The steep slate-quarry, and the great  
echo flap  
And buffet round the hills, from  
bluff to bluff."

"Tennyson listened attentively. When I spoke the last line he shook his head and said:

"Not!"  
"Surely that is correct?" I said.  
"Not!" There was in this something which I did not understand, for I was certain that I had given the words correctly. So I ventured to say:

"Of course one must not contradict an author about his own work; but I am certain those are the words in my edition of the poem." He answered quickly:

"Oh, the words are all right—quite correct!"  
"Then what is wrong?" For answer he said:

"Have you ever been on a Welsh mountain?"  
"Yes!" on Snowdon!"  
"Did you hear them blast a slate-quarry?"

"Yes. In Wales, and also on Conistone in Cumberland."  
"And did you notice the sound?" I was altogether at fault and said:

"Would you tell me—explain to me? I really want to understand."  
He spoke the last line and further explained his pronunciation of the word "bluff" twice repeated. He spoke the word with a sort of quick propulsive effort as though throwing the word from his mouth.

"I thought anyone would understand that!" he added.  
"It was the exact muffled sound which the exploding charge makes in the curves of the steep valleys."

"This is a good instance of Tennyson's wonderful power of onomatopoeia. To him the sound had a sense of its own."

## Among New Zealand Mountains

"In one way the southwestern is the most enjoyable division of picturesque New Zealand," writes the Hon. William Pember Reeves, in "New Zealand." "Longitudinal ridges seam this territory from north to south—not a single dividing chain, but half a dozen ranges, lofty, steep, and entangled. Rivers thread every valley."

"On the eastern and drier side, settlement can do little to spoil the impressiveness of the mountains; for the great landscapes—at any rate north of Lake Hawke—usually begin at or near the snow line. The edge of this is several thousand feet lower than in Switzerland. Below it comes a zone sometimes dotted with beech-woods, monotonous and seldom very high, but beautiful in their verdure of gray-green-lichen, and carpeted with green and golden moss, often deep and not always soaked and slimy underneath. Or in the open the subalpine zone is redeemed by an abundance of ground-flowing flowers such as our lower country cannot show. For this is the home of the deep, bowl-shaped buttercup called the shepherd's lily, of mountain daisies and veronicas many and varied, and of those groves of the ribbonwood that are more lovely than orchards of almond trees in springtime. On the rocks above them the mountaineer who had climbed in Switzerland will recognize the edelweiss. . . . For the rest, the more eastern of the mountains usually become barer and duller as the watershed is left farther behind."

"At its worst, however, the eastern region may claim to be serviceable to



Old and new New York, Battery Place

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## An Oddly Accidental Bit of Park

The charming bit of park at the Battery seems oddly accidental and pastoral in so mercantile an environment, having been left pretty much as a neglected field, with no formal improvements since the day when Governor Fletcher thought it wise to fortify the island along the sea wall, in anticipation of a possible coming of the French fleet. . . . The battery of guns set up outside the fort gave the whole locality its present name, by which it has been known since 1673.

The park was a favorite promenade and playground during colonial days, when Bowling Green was the center of fashion, and shipping came up almost to the doors of the city's aristocracy. The north side of the Battery was then one of the most chic of residential streets, while the fashionable quarter extended into Greenwich Street, where fine old houses may still be found in a state of pathetic dilapidation.

The elevated roads and the subway have done what they can to destroy the simple beauty of this bit of green, but it is still thoroughly enjoyed by the leisure class of the quarter, and commands a superb view of the harbor with all that it contains of animation. One of the things that absorb the attention of loungers in the park is the flash of the sunset gun, followed by the kindling light of the Liberty torch, and the blink of the revolving light on Robbins' Reef, off Staten Island.—Helen W. Henderson, in "A Litterer in New York."

## The Bookworm

With spectacles upon his nose  
He shuffles up and down;  
Of antique fashion are his clothes,  
His antique hat is brown. . . .  
Around him stretch Athenian walks  
And strange shapes under trees;  
He pauses in a dream and talks  
Great speech with Socrates.

Then as the fancy falls—still meshed  
In thoughts that go and come,  
Feels in his pouch, and is refreshed  
At touch of some old tome. . . .

A blessing on his hairs so gray  
And coat of dingy brown!  
May bargains bless him every day  
As he goes up and down;

Long may the bookstall-keeper's face  
In dull times smile again,  
To see him round with shuffling pace  
The corner of the lane!

A good old Ragpicker is he  
Who, following morn and eve  
The quick feet of humanity,  
Searches the dust they leave;

He pokes the dust, he sifts with care,  
He searches close and deep,  
Proud to discover here and there  
A treasure in the heap!

—Robert Buchanan.

## The Brontës at Haworth

For a short distance, the road appears to turn away from Haworth, as it winds round the base of the shoulder of a hill; but then it crosses a bridge over the "beck" and the ascent through the village begins. The flagstones with which it is paved are placed endways, in order to give a better hold to the horses' feet; . . . The old stone houses are high compared to the width of the street, which

makes an abrupt turn before reaching the more level ground at the head of the village, so that the steep aspect of the place, in one part, is almost like that of a wall. . . .

The parsonage stands at right angles to the road facing down upon the church; so that in fact, parsonage, church and befringed schoolhouse form three sides of an irregular oblong, of which the fourth is open to the fields and moors that lie beyond. The area of this oblong is filled up by . . . a small garden or court in front of the clergyman's house. . . . Underneath the windows is a narrow flower-border, carefully tended in days of yore, although only the most hardy plants could be made to grow there. . . . The house is of gray stone, two stories high, heavily roofed with flags, in order to resist the winds that might strip off a lighter covering. It appears to have been built about a hundred years ago, and to consist of four rooms on each story, the two windows on the right (as the visitor stands with his back to the church ready to enter in at the front door) belonging to Mr. Brontë's study, the two on the left to the family's sitting-room. . . .

When the Brontës took possession, they made the larger parlor to the left of the entrance the family sitting-room. . . . From their first going to Haworth, their walks were directed rather out toward the heathery moors, sloping upward behind the parsonage, than toward the long descending village street. . . . At that time the six little creatures used to walk out, hand in hand, toward the glorious wild moors, which in after days they loved so passionately; the elder ones taking thoughtful care for the toddling wee things.

They were grave and silent beyond their years. . . . "Maria would shut herself up (Maria, but seven!) in the children's study with a newspaper and be able to tell one everything when she came out: debates in Parliament, and I don't know what all. She was as good as a mother to her sisters and brother. But there never were such good children. . . . Emily was the prettiest. . . .

The servants of the household appear to have been much impressed with the little Brontës' extraordinary cleverness. In a letter which I had from him on this subject, their father writes: "The servants often said they had never seen such a clever little child" (as Charlotte), "and that they were obliged to be on their guard as to what they said and did before her. Yet she and the servants always lived on good terms with each other."—Mrs. Gaskell.

## Night With Her Train of Stars

A late lark twitters from the quiet skies;  
And from the west,  
Where the sun, his day's work ended,  
Lingers as in content,  
There falls on the old, gray city  
An influence luminous and serene,  
A shining peace.  
The smoke ascends  
In a rosy and golden haze. The spires  
Shine, and are changed. In the valley  
Shadows rise. The lark sings on. The sun  
Closing his benediction,  
Sinks, and the darkening air  
Thrills with a sense of the triumphing  
night—  
Night with her train of stars.  
—W. E. Henley.

## History and Material Wealth

It is time we remembered that History does not concern herself about material wealth—that the life-blood of a nation is not that yellow tide which fluctuates in the arteries of trade—that its true revenues are religion, justice, sobriety, magnanimity, and the fair amenities of Art.—Lowell.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### The Devil's Diocese

THE passage of what is known as the Enforcement Bill, the bill to prohibit and regulate the use of alcohol in the United States, through the House of Representatives, in Washington, by 287 votes to 100 is indicative of something much more than is apparent on the surface. It means that in spite of every effort of the drink interests the bill, in a most drastic form, now goes forward to the Senate, stamped with the approval of the nation's representatives who know the deep determination of the people on this vital question. When a bill of this nature is under discussion the talking is, naturally enough, done mostly by its opponents. The great silent masses of the people are not organized, for propaganda purposes, like the particular interest endangered, nor have they the same intensely personal interest in the result. Therefore the voice of the defendant is apt to sound out of all proportion to its volume, and it is this which has deceived so many people during the present conflict.

The House and the Senate, however, feel the pulse of the constituencies much more delicately than does the man in the street, largely dependent for his views on the newspapers he reads. Indeed unless the ordinary paper reflects in its news rather the temper of the people than the idiosyncrasies of the proprietors the man in the street may be led altogether astray. Between the editorial policy and the news columns of a journal there is, of course, a great gulf fixed. In the one case the effort should be to reflect the world's temper, to adapt the Latin epigram of Juvenal to the news of modern journalism,

*"Quicquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas, Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli."*

which Captain Richard Steele, of His Majesty's Horse Guards, once very freely translated for his own Tatler,

*"Whatever men do, or say, or think, or dream, Our motley paper chooses for its theme."*

In the other case all this is legitimately altered, the news becomes the text for a sermon, and that sermon is directed to inducing the public to accept a definite line of policy. It will be seen, therefore, that if the news is tampered with, the opportunity of the man in the street to discover what is happening in the world is reduced to a minimum, and under the careful administrations of "a guide, philosopher, and friend," in the person of an editor, may disappear altogether.

After which, because of which, it is evident that members of Congress may have a far better opportunity of sounding the depths and shoals of public opinion, in their own constituencies, at all events, than the ordinary reader of newspapers. Consequently when they declare the temper of the nation in an overwhelming majority, the wise man notes the sign of the times. And the sign of the times, in the present connection, is this, that the world is growing better all the time, without the exponents of material indulgence being, perhaps, aware of it. Men may still insatiably add field to field, and house to house, and build their greater barns, but they do not at any rate desire to add still to still or vat to vat, or to build more palatial saloons. Yet although this is so, and although the man in the street may not realize all or even anything of what it means, the exponent of evil, the influence behind the scenes, what for want of a better term is so frequently described as the hidden hand, understands perfectly well, with the result that the convulsions under the surface become more and more violent, and the difficulty of the individual to maintain his balance and to judge righteous judgment becomes perpetually an increasing one.

These hidden evil influences are as impalpable and elusive as such things always are, but they are none the less active for all that. Fortunately they bear the seeds of their own destruction in the fact that they are divorced from Principle. The world, however, is equally fortunately waking up to a perception of the fact that the most solid facts in the physical universe are not the granite which Doctor Johnson kicked, or the bread without which an army cannot march, but things which the natural scientist declares himself unable to define; such as electricity. Therefore, in an ever growing proportion, are men coming to understand, that the unseen powers, to which the great Hebrew philosopher alluded as spiritual wickedness in high places, may be more far reaching in their effort than the forces that overwhelmed Herculaneum or the catapults of Caesar.

Now the reason why the forces of evil struggle so bitterly for the perpetuation of strong drink are subtle beyond words in conception. If they could find means of abolishing the drunkard, they would seize upon them with avidity, for the drunkard is the scarecrow of the reformers, the hideous example which warns many a man away from the saloon or the decanter. The drunkard has, in his measure, been the sword of Damocles over the brewery and the distillery; it is the moderate drinker who has always been the cheese in the mousetrap; and the reason is as thus. The worst effect of strong drink has never been the taking of it in excess. Bad as that has been, it has been comparatively slight, and by reason of its offensiveness has always provided its own antidote. It is the taking of strong drink in moderation, so-called, which has, without revealing the fact, engendered human sensuality and promoted mental lassitude. The drunkard is only the strongly defined example of a process of mental depletion so infinitesimal and so subtle in its ordinary effect as to reduce a man's normal resistance of mental domination without letting the cat out of the bag.

The conquest of strong drink means then the conquest of sensuous appetite in a way which must lead to the strengthening of a man's, and so of a nation's, moral fiber. With the strengthening of this fiber must come a sterner resistance to every other form of sensuous in-

dulgence which the suggestive forces of the human mind can urge against the individual's dormant perception of Principle. Is it any wonder then that the battle is to the death, and that defeated evil uses every trick of suggestion known to it to vilify or destroy its conqueror? This last is the lesson humanity, perhaps, needs most to learn, for until it does learn it, it will continue to take sides with its enemies against its friends. The hidden hand has gauged this phase of the conflict to a nicety. The devil, says old Bishop Latimer, in his homely and hearty way, is a busy bishop in his own diocese.

### Japanese Promises

THE urgent cable message sent to the Prime Minister of Japan, some time ago, by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, drawing Mr. Hara's attention to the strong feeling that was being aroused in America over Japan's treatment of the Koreans, has now been replied to by the Japanese Premier. The Federal Council, in the course of its message, pointed out that the agitation concerning the Korean abuses was increasing seriously, and was endangering good will. The council, moreover, insisted that it could not longer withhold the facts, maintained that it was urgently important that the Japanese Government should publish an official statement that the abuses had ceased, and that reasonable administrative reforms were proceeding, and concluded with the inquiry as to whether the government was in a position to cable to this effect.

Mr. Hara's reply to this message has become available, and if it were not for the grim tragedy behind it all, there would be something strangely humorous in the splendid generalities of the Premier's statement. The situation in Korea is engaging his "most serious attention." He is "fully prepared to look squarely at actual facts." He is convinced that the administration inaugurated in Korea at the time of the annexation, nearly ten years ago, calls for "substantial modification to meet the altered condition of things." Indeed, he has been engaged on a scheme of reform for the country ever since last September, and a comprehensive plan of reorganization is already "on the tapis." For obvious reasons it has not been possible to proceed with the initiation of these reforms owing to the disturbed condition of the country, but recent improvements in the situation now render it possible safely to introduce the contemplated reforms, as soon as the necessary legal requirements have been fulfilled. He concludes by declaring that announcement of the plan in a more complete form "shall be withheld for the present."

Now, with the best will in the world to be fair to Japan, what are the facts of the case? Perhaps the most important one is this: The Japanese system of public service, fashioned as it is almost entirely on the German model, renders initiative amongst subordinates practically impossible. It is not possible under the Japanese system, as it was so abundantly possible under the Russian system of the old régime, for some enterprising ambassador, officer, or official of any degree to launch out into a policy of his own, a policy which would be disowned or fathered by his government according as it succeeded or failed. In Japan, every one obeys the orders of some one above him, up to the fountain head of all authority in Tokyo. To anyone, therefore, who has any acquaintance with the Japanese system, the picture of the Japanese Premier seriously concerned over abuses in Korea, shocked that such things should be possible, and earnestly searching for some means of putting an end to them is simply absurd. The council is concerned, it says, that "brutality, torture, inhuman treatment, religious persecution, and massacres shall cease everywhere," and it adds that evidence of the wide prevalence of such deeds in Korea has become convincing. If this is the case, and it is undoubtedly, then nothing will convince those who really know Japan but that it is the case with the full knowledge and intention of Tokyo. In no other country in the world is the "subordinate official" more unconvincing as a scapegoat than in Japan.

### Labor in South Australia

THE statement made recently by Judge Brown, of the South Australian Arbitration Court, as to the gravity of the present Labor situation in the State, is deserving of careful attention. The position of Arbitration Court judge is a particularly favorable one from which to make a survey of the Labor situation, and Judge Brown very justly points to "the unparalleled congestion" of the Labor litigation in the court as being a symptom of unrest, the significance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. Already, on the cause list there is enough work to keep the two judges fully occupied for the next twelve months, and that without reckoning on the development of fresh cases, a contingency which seems inevitable.

Now when it comes to an inquiry into the cause of this, all manner of reasons are advanced by all manner of people. Progressivism, bolshevism, revolutionary socialism in all its phases are freely assigned as causes, and such explanations are undoubtedly, in a measure, justified. Nevertheless, weight must be attached to Judge Brown's own view of the matter, namely, that it is largely accounted for by the high cost of living, and the determination of the workingman to see to it that if he cannot bring about a reduction in prices, he is going to secure an advance in wages. A danger of the situation lies, of course, in the fact that a large number of workmen are inclined to regard the volume of production as having no connection with the cost of the produce. If the Labor Party got into power in the Commonwealth today, declared the South Australian Minister for Industry recently, it would shorten hours, increase wages, and establish a "go slow" policy which would result, he insisted, in an enormous increase in the cost of living and in a gradually decreasing production.

How far this is a true estimate of the situation it is not easy to say; but one thing is clear, and that is that Labor in South Australia, whilst protesting in every way, legitimate and the reverse, against the high cost of living,

is apparently heading for a general policy which, if carried into effect, cannot fail to add enormously to the cost of living, whilst seriously impairing the trade of the country. The question inevitably arises, who is to blame for this situation? Is it entirely the fault of Labor, or is the employer also to blame? Judge Brown is strongly of opinion that both parties may be at fault, the employers for conceding too little and the employees for asking too much. Indeed the most regrettable feature of the whole situation is the steady lessening of the "spirit of compromise." It is quite clear that the arbitration courts are being slowly but surely wrested from their essential purpose, and, instead of promoting agreement and reestablishing good will, are tending to afford the employer an opportunity for postponing inconvenient decisions, and the employee an all too ready means of "going to law." As Judge Brown well expressed it in summing up the situation, a condition of things which puts a premium on delay, so far as one side is concerned, exposes that side to an unfair temptation and is likely to affect prejudicially the functioning of the court. All this, however, is very far from being an argument against the system. No system would be really effective in the absence of that first essential of every settlement, namely, good will, and it is just this good will, this spirit of compromise, which must be reinstated before South Australia can hope to solve her Labor problems.

### The Kingdom of Nails

SOME of the people who read newspapers just now are wondering whether the European king who is reported to have wandered to the United States is really a king after all. He has never been a king on a throne, with a crown and scepter, not even in the reports; he has been only the "nail king of Europe." Yet the ruler of the nail market of Europe is surely, as the saying goes, some ruler. Think of the nails that will be needed to put together again all the things in Europe that were blown down, or up, or open, by the war! And that there can be a nail king, anywhere, is enough to set us all thinking. What has happened to nails that any single body has come to rule them as absolute monarch of a whole continent's aggregation?

Nails, of course, are now made by machinery. Everybody realizes, if perhaps rather vaguely, that the world is using too many of them nowadays to wait for nails to be made one by one. We have passed out of the age of individualism. But not every man who, now and then, with the family hammer in hand, goes searching the region of the cellarway or back kitchen for some kind of a nail, realizes the difference between the processes that have produced the sleek bit of pointed wire that rewards his search and the methods that sufficed to produce the nails used a century ago. He can hardly believe that in those days nails were made by hand, hammered out of little iron rods, pointed and headed with the aid of merely hammer and vise.

No nail kings in those days! Master workmen there were, lusty young fellows whose skill in nail making was their stock in trade; who could establish themselves wherever a rising building occasioned a demand for nails, and who prided themselves, perhaps, on being able to make more nails in a day than some other young lusty, equally boastful of his skill. Those were the days, in New England, when farmers and their families took on various household industries, giving employment to the family "crew" of workers in the intervals between the arduous demands of farm work. Almost every farm had then its small outbuilding, spoken of always as The Shop, wherein one family would make clothing, another would give its spare time to shoemaking, and another still would hammer out nails. Southeastern Massachusetts was a thriving countryside of nail makers, as its modern city of Taunton is to this day the center of tack manufacture in the United States. Iron used for hand nail making in that period was first formed into nail rods, which were sold in bundles, and, with a stock of these rods on hand, the farmer and his boys "turned to" making nails in the "rainy spell" of summer or in the long winter period when there was little to do about the farm. It was only natural, with all this nail making, that southeastern Massachusetts should have developed the inventor of the machinery for cutting nails, and equally natural that with the advent of machine-cut nails the old family hand industry faded away. It was Ezekiel Reed of Bridgewater who, in 1786, took out a patent for this invention, and his appears to be the only one of many similar devices of that time that has survived to the present day.

It was about this time that a young nail maker reaching the United States from Glasgow, in Scotland, ambitious to show the Yankees somewhat of his skill in nail making, was greeted on arrival with the disconcerting news that "they've just got up a machine for cutting nails from iron hoops." Yet, as Grant Thorburn told the story in his "Reminiscences of New York" fifty years later, the young immigrant took heart again when he discovered that American nailers knew nothing of how to make slate nails. The City Hotel, then being built in Broadway, New York, was the first building in America to be covered with slates instead of the more familiar shingles or tiles. When the builders were ready to put on the slates, and could find neither slate nails nor any American to make them, they were glad enough to give the young Scotsman a chance, as he phrased it, with scorn of the limited building materials used in the new land, to "make himself useful in this wooden country."

Thus it appears that there was specialization in the nail business, then as now, though not in the same measure. And specialization, of course, there has been all the way between. The fashion of nails has changed, from the hammered nail to the one cut from iron strips, and then again to that of smooth wire, so universal today. But a story of much interest could be told of special nails, like those for horseshoes. Fortunes have been made and lost on nails such as these. There have been "trade-marked" nails, nails that, of all things, have, in advertisements, had their merits thrust persistently before the presumably somewhat book-loving, and therefore not nail-using, readers of periodicals and magazines.

And, strangely enough, some of these special nails have been the possession and product, at one time or another, of a particular family, though such family interests have been measured by big mills rather than by a small shop like those of the hand-made days.

Surely, however, the ancestral estates of a European nail king are in other fields than these.

### Notes and Comments

THAT the army influence still lingers with the "demobbed" is shown in the following incident. Scene, a country grocer's shop. A major on leave is doing some commissions for his wife. Enter an elderly, fussy lady, evidently in somewhat of a hurry. Her impatience is finally shown in the suggestion that the grocer should serve her when he "had finished with the young gentleman." A civil "Yes, ma'am" is the sole immediate response, but the officer heard, as he was leaving the shop, a shocked voice saying, "You ought to know better, ma'am, and 'im a major!"

SOMEBODY has suggested, as suggestions come and go in newspaper columns, that a movement should be started in the United States to reduce the number of towns and cities the names of which terminate in "ville." The critic would have them change the termination to "ton" or "town." "Ville" is, of course, French, whereas "ton" and "town" are English; and it is in fact rather surprising that so many places in Anglo-Saxon America end after the French fashion. More than that, runs the argument for change, if you take any place ending in "ville" and change it to "ton" the result is more dignified in appearance and lends itself more satisfactorily to English speech. Like many another suggestion, the idea will interest many who hear it, but is not likely to go further; yet it is safe to say that anybody who lives in Boston will be glad the city was not named Bosville. In New England, "ville" arrived late, and is perhaps explainable by the desire of citizens naming a new town to get "something different." It seems questionable whether it was "just as good."

DISCUSSION of the practice of tipping will get new impetus from the demands of striking waiters in Paris that the system be abolished, and that waiters receive a percentage of the receipts. In practice the waiter's tip is usually a part of his wages, not paid by his nominal employer but by that employer's customer. If the waiters receive a percentage of the receipts, it is by no means unlikely that the receipts will show a strenuous effort to grow sufficiently to include what used to be the customer's tip. There have been plausible advocates of the tip system on the customer's side of the question, and equally plausible criticisms of it by waiters. Theoretically it is an undignified way for the waiters to receive payment: practically, at least in many cases, it has become so much a matter of course that neither does the customer feel particularly "superior" or the waiter self-consciously "menial." Whatever eventually happens to the system, it is an anonymous way for the waiter to collect a part of his income.

TO THAT large number of persons who are anything but pleased by the idea of aeroplanes becoming as common as automobiles, the dirigible balloon has a special claim on affection in that nobody has yet suggested the possibility of little dirigible balloons for private use. One's neighbor is unlikely to construct an aerodrome. Aside from the fact that his yard is not large enough, the expense, as shown by the plans now well advanced to construct two aerodromes for the United States Government, is distinctly prohibitive. To build these aerodromes an expenditure of about \$3,500,000 has been authorized, and the ground area, probably somewhere in New Jersey, will be about one square mile. Two hangars are to be built of steel construction, each approximately 800 feet long by 250 feet wide and from 150 to 200 feet high. At the same time the United States will probably purchase an airship abroad at a cost "not to exceed" \$2,500,000, and expects a little later to build one at home for about \$1,500,000.

JUDGING by the first results of Lord Bute's revival of tapestry weaving in Scotland, it seems by no means impossible that not only has a good means of livelihood been created for some of the veterans of the war, but that a fine old handicraft may have been established under modern conditions and become well worth while for the beauty and utility of its product. Buildings were erected and designs supplied for the weavers by a Scottish painter; but before approaching the idea of teaching the craft to former soldiers it was evidently judged wise to have something woven to show. A large panel, 32½ by 13½ feet, has been finished, representing a Highland hunting scene and justifying the new industry by its excellence. Arrangements for continuing the plan are now said to be completed, and expert weavers at the London County Council of Arts and Crafts are to teach the former soldiers who have been selected as craftsmen. Tapestry weaving in Scotland, therefore, bids fair to become a sound industry, with the possibility of becoming a famous one.

PERHAPS the most surprising thing about the enormous rubber plantation that covers nearly 100,000 acres in Sumatra, recently described by a writer in Commerce and Finance, is that less than ten years ago one could have traveled these acres without seeing a rubber tree. The land was acquired by an American company, and the rubber trees followed. Today they count up to something like 5,000,000, tended by an army of about 16,000 laborers, most of whom come from the neighboring island of Java. The land rises to a slight eminence overlooking the sea of rubber trees which stretches for miles in every direction, with here and there glimpses of the fine roads over which motor cars travel the plantation on business or carry passengers between the bungalows of the estate managers. Sixty-five miles of narrow-gauge railway run through this remarkable rubber forest, with every tree raised in response to the twentieth century commercial demand for rubber.